New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1696. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1857. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Portland.

[POLITICAL] NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

Consols [illegible] 1-8 for Money.

[illegible]

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The above steamship *Indian* arrived here at 6 [illegible] morning, with four days' later news from [illegible].

[illegible] Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 11th inst., and [illegible] made the passage in 13 days and 10 [illegible].

The Cunard steamship *America*, the departure of which from Boston was delayed more than a day on account of the ice, was telegraphed below Liverpool [illegible] morning of the 11th, and would arrive at her [illegible] soon on that day.

Great Britain.

Parliament has published an account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending Sept. [illegible]. The total income from all regular sources of [illegible], and the total expenditure [illegible]—being an excess of £16,[illegible] sterling of expenditure over income.

In Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his financial statement for Friday, Feb. 13, previous to which the Navy and Army estimates would be in the hands of members.

In the Lords, a desultory discussion was held as to whether the Chinese lorcha *Arrow*, which gave rise to the present China war, was or was not under the British flag.

Lord LYNDHURST referred to a recent article in the [illegible], intimating the probability of a union of the Danubian Principalities. He wished to know whether the Divans about to assemble were to take into consideration the question of the union, and whether that question was to be discussed and decided upon by the Representatives of the Great Powers. The Earl [illegible] replied that he had certainly read the [illegible] with surprise, but at the present moment he should abstain from expressing any opinion upon the subject. He would only say that there was no bar whatever to the discussion of the question by the Divans under the firman of the Sultan, [illegible] of the Great Powers.

In the Commons, Mr. LAYARD inquired whether FERUK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, was negotiating with Lord COWLEY at Paris, with the same full powers that he possessed when at Constantinople. Mr. VERNON SMITH, in the absence of Lord PALMERSTON, said that he believed the powers to be precisely the same; but, at all events, since his arrival at Paris, FERUK KHAN had received definite powers on all points, and he (Mr. [illegible]) had every reason to hope that the negotiations would come to a satisfactory conclusion.

In reply to Mr. ROEBUCK, Sir C. WOOD said that no [illegible] Arctic expedition would be sent out without being provided for in the estimates.

Considerable debate took place on the criminal [illegible], and Sir GEORGE GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill on the subject.

Mr. DISRAELI again repeated in the most positive terms that a treaty had been made by France to guarantee to Austria her possessions in Italy. Lord PALMERSTON replied that no such treaty existed, although he admitted that France during the Russian war had agreed with Austria to repress insurrection should it occur in Italy.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of C. H. DARLING, now Governor of Newfoundland, to be Governor of Jamaica, and of Sir A. BANNERMAN, now Governor of Bahamas, to be Governor of Newfoundland.

The ship [illegible] had stranded in Dungarvon Bay, [illegible] loss of cargo.

Mr. [illegible] is elected to Parliament from Southampton, and Gen. CODRINGTON from Greenwich.

In the London Discount Market, and at the Bank of England, there was increased activity, owing to a temporary demand for Money to pay for Gold purchased for France. The Continental Exchanges continued with favorable appearances. At Hamburg, the rate of discount had declined to 3¾ ℔ cent. £10,000 in Gold had been taken from the Bank of England. Considerable Gold had arrived from Australia, but the Bank of France takes half the arrival.

The *Ava*, from Shanghae, is reported off the Western Islands, with a cargo of 23,000 bales of Silk, and [illegible] lbs. of Tea.

The *Feyone* had arrived from Foo Chow Foo, with Tea.

France.

In Paris, on Monday, the Funds closed at 68f. 10 for money, and 68f. 45 for account.

M. FOULD has gone to the south of France on a mission of inquiry respecting the scarcity of provisions.

The *Presse*, in its weekly commercial review, says: "Business shows no symptoms of revival. The wants of daily consumption suffice to keep some manufactures at work, and retail sales naturally go on to a certain extent, but speculation continues to be reserved, and the high prices of everything check exportation. Advices from Rouen and Alsatia report a general state of uneasiness among the cotton manufacturers. They cannot sell at remunerative prices. [illegible] has been for the last month in a more favorable position. Some very good orders have been received from America, and the Paris shops have bought a considerable quantity of rich stuffs, which, notwithstanding the great price, go off pretty easily. Manufacturers of other stuffs are still in their dead season. [illegible] is somewhat higher."

Spain.

The Queen has recovered from the measles, and has postponed her trip to Andalusia.

Prussia and Switzerland.

The Paris *Presse* says: "We state with regret that the news relating to the affairs of Neufchatel is decidedly not so good as we had a right to expect. [illegible] from Berlin as well as from Berne show that [illegible] difficulties are not yet surmounted."

Austria.

The [illegible] correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, the Government organ, says: "The Emperor of Austria has decided on granting a general amnesty to all political offenders in the Empire. It is said that the Emperor of Russia will do the same with regard to his exiled Polish subjects. The Russian amnesty will take place about the time the Emperor visits Paris, in May or June next. The relations between Austria and Russia are anything but improving, and the same may be said of Austria and France."

Turkey.

The firmans of Convocations are about to be forwarded to the Principalities. All political exiles are now at liberty to return.

The Porte is about to take formal possession of the [illegible] of the Danube.

Austria had officially notified the Porte that the evacuation of the Principalities will be completed on the [illegible] of March. The Turkish troops were to enter afterwards.

Greece.

A letter from Athens, dated the 28th January, mentions that the protecting powers had made certain propositions to King OTHO relative to his finances, and that they had been accepted. Also, that the King had promised to remodel his ministry on condition that the Allies would withdraw their troops from Greece. Two ships have already left Toulon for the Piræus to embark the French.

Persia.

The Oriental steamer *Aden*, with advices from Bombay to the 17th of January, arrived at Suez on the [illegible] January.

There is nothing further of importance from the Persian Gulf.

General OUTRAM and staff left Bombay on the 16th January.

The troops at Bushire were reported healthy.

The Paris *Presse d'Orient* of the 29th says that Persia has made submission to England.

China.

A letter from the Chinese Sea, which was dated Dec. [illegible], and published in the French *Moniteur* of the [illegible], gives some new details of the late affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not so great as was at first stated. Of the 13 European Quarters of Chy San Hang, 5 were destroyed. Of the 30 foreign factories at Canton 21 were burnt down. There existed at Canton a floating population of from twenty-five to thirty thousand vagabonds, refugees from all parts of China, and these men, as soon as the English ships commenced firing, rushed into Chy San Hang, and, having first pillaged the European stores, set fire to them. The British Admiral sent some shells amongst them, and caused them to fly in every direction, and a number were left dead. The French seamen, in a great measure, extinguished the fire. The Chinese town suffered horribly, as well by the fire from the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hing merchants, near the Tartar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. A great number of merchants had emigrated to Shanghae, but the 800,000 inhabitants of Canton could not so easily dispose of themselves.

The British Parliament has published a voluminous Blue Book of Correspondence, wherein the Earl of CLARENDON expresses his full approval of all the acts of Admiral SEYMOUR, Minister BOWRING, and Consul PARKES.

The King of the Corea has opened all the ports of his territory voluntarily to the commerce of all nations.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday morning, Feb. 11.

The standing orders were complied with on the 9th, before Parliament, in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

A dispatch from Marseilles, dated Tuesday, the 10th inst., states that General BUHLER had been sent by the Persian Government to the seat of war on the Persian Gulf.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The French three per cents closed to-day as follows: 68f. 85c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Various circulars report COTTON steady and generally unchanged. Sales for the three business days subsequent to the departure of the *Asia*, 33,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation and for export; prices closing steady. Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; Brazilian and Egyptian long stapled, active and considerably higher.

Manchester Market.

Market quiet and prices steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports WHEAT inactive and quotations barely maintained. FLOUR inactive, quotations nominal, and 6d. @1s. lower. CORN quiet. Red WHEAT, 8s.@9s.; White, 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d. Western Canal FLOUR, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 33s. 6d.@34s. Mixed Corn, 33s. 9d.@34s.; Yellow CORN, 34s. 6d.; White CORN, 35s.@35s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF unchanged—good news would bring full rates. PORK dull and unchanged. BACON—fair demand at former rates—long middles, rib in, 53s. 6d.@54s.; short middles 54s.@55s.; Cumberland 53s.@55s. LARD offered at 70s., buyers demanding a reduction. TALLOW, a large speculative inquiry at London, but at Liverpool the business was small at firm prices, Y. C., 65s. QUERCITRON BARK (Philadelphia) 11s. 6d.; Baltimore 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.

London Money Market.

The London Money market is slightly easier. Consols for Money 93@93⅛, and for Account 93⅛@93⅜.

The American State Council.

CONVENTION AT TROY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

TROY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The American State Council met to-day in this city. About 300 members were present, and the character of the Convention was highly respectable. The morning session was consumed by the presentation of credentials. A resolution was adopted to admit the friends of the cause.

In the afternoon, the minutes of the last meeting were read and after some debate, approved.

A motion to appoint a Committee to draft a platform of principles was adopted. It was ruled out of order, and the President, STEPHEN SAMMONS, announced that the first order of business was to receive the reports of the Committees.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to suspend the order of business and proceed at once to the election of officers for the year. After some opposition, principally from New-Yorkers, the motion was carried.

Mr. GILBERT C. DEAN, of New-York, nominated Mr. JESSE C. DANN, of Buffalo, for President. Mr. WILLIAM STONELY, of New-York, nominated Mr. JAMES W. BARKER.

Messrs. G. F. WOOD, SKEELS and WAINWRIGHT, were appointed Tellers.

Mr. CLARK, of Otsego, desired to hear something from the friends of the candidates, as to their position on the Slavery question. He was unwilling to indorse any man tinctured with Republicanism.

Attorney-General CUSHING replied, denouncing any discussion of man's antecedents or opinions on the Slavery question. The object was to elect a good American as President of the Council, and if he was a good one, he would stand on the platform laid down by that party.

Mr. A. H. J. DUGANNE desired that the President of the Council should be located in New-York, and argued in favor of that point.

On the first ballot JESSE C. DANN received a large majority of the votes, and was declared unanimously elected President.

The Council proceeded to ballot for a Vice-President. JOSEPH H. PETTY and A. H. J. DUGANNE, of New-York, and H. B. NORTHRUP, of Washington, were nominated.

On the first ballot Mr. NORTHRUP was elected by a small majority over Mr. PETTY.

In the absence of the President elect, the Vice-President was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. E. T. WOOD, PETTY and DUGANNE. In taking the Chair, Mr. NORTHRUP thanked the Council for the honor done him, and declared himself as ever on the American Platform, opposed to the spread of Slavery, and in favor of American men as rulers.

Mr. E. T. WOOD moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, which was adopted.

Mr. SAMMONS made some eloquent remarks on taking leave of the Council, exhorting them not to forfeit by their actions the esteem of the conservative men who had stood by them, or do aught that could lead them astray from American principles.

A vote was then taken for Secretary, and C. D. BURCHAM, of the Albany *Statesman*, was unanimously elected, all the votes being cast for him, Mr. DUGANNE, who was nominated, having withdrawn.

A Committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, and the Committee adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Council is clearly in favor of adopting a decisive anti-slavery platform. The Binghamton platform will be referred, with resolutions added, expressing in more decisive terms the opposition of the party to the non-extension of slavery over any free territory.

The Recent Murder of Prison Officials in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

CHARLES L. CATER and JAMES MCGEE were arraigned in the Supreme Court this forenoon for the murder of the Warden and Deputy-Warden of the State Prison. They both entered the plea of "not guilty." The trial will probably take place at the June term.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York in 60 hours, arrived to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Sanguine Democratic View of the Cabinet—The Administration in Congress—Tone of the Inaugural.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The appointment of Mr. CASS to the Premiership gives more satisfaction than could have been anticipated—the less alloyed, perhaps, because it is well comprehended that he was not Mr. BUCHANAN's first choice. Individually, he has, doubtless, deplored the changed position of things since 1849, which have rendered it impossible to trust Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER. The sagacity and activity of this latter gentleman are acknowledged by every one. He would have made his mark, as Secretary of State, in unmistakable characters—but with charcoal, and not with chalk. The country has had a fortunate escape, in its interests not having fallen into such hands, and it is a profound conviction of this truth that makes the choice of Mr. CASS acceptable to multitudes of persons who have been inclined to consider him superannuated. The admirers of Mr. COBB continue to believe that he would have been preferred to CASS, in spite of Southern opposition, if it had not been for his supereminent qualifications for the Treasuryship. He unites to unquestioned integrity an attachment to the principles of Free Trade, and an acquaintance, in detail, with the wants of the commercial community, which make it in every way desirable that their interests should be intrusted to his hands. He is in the full vigor of health, and is endowed with an energy and industry which, brought to bear during the next four years, cannot but be productive of incalculable benefit to the country.

The advanced age of Mr. CASS does not prevent his enjoying that clear use of his faculties which his enemies sometimes deny him. His habits have always been regular, and his temperance, even to abstinence, has for years been remarkable. He adheres to the custom of walking a great deal, as a preventive of corpulency, and exhibits neither the desire nor the tendency to being laid upon the shelf for many a day yet.

FLOYD, THOMPSON and BROWN are all sagacious, moderate men, of the anti-fire-eating stripe, and their selection is hailed with satisfaction by national men generally. ALEXANDER, of New Jersey, will, it is presumed, take the Postmaster Generalship, which J. GLANCY JONES declines to accept. I doubt whether this refusal has not been long arranged with Mr. BUCHANAN. The President wants a close-mouthed, hard-headed conservative spokesman in the House, with tact and will to confront the Secessionists who are to form a nucleus to the principal opposition to his Administration. JONES is the very man. Trustworthy, unimpeachable, and universally respected, he can render the country a great deal more service in the House than in the Cabinet. He knows this, and his friends know it, too. With ORR as Speaker, and JONES as leader of the Union Democratic forces, the strength of the KEITT, STEPHENS, SAVAGE, and Company-ites will be gone, and JEFFERSON DAVIS will be left in the position of a wolf without his hind legs.

The coming inaugural is much speculated about, though nobody knows anything with certainty as to its contents. It is thought that it will deal with principles and not descend to many minutiæ. Old Buck believes it to be half of his mission to rally the country to Union views, and I look for an earnest appeal, in the spirit of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address. There never was a moment when something of the kind was more needed and would be better received.

The Senate amendment to the Minnesota State Government Bill is a curious affair. It is thought by those who know about the nationality of the 150,000 inhabitants of that Territory, that it will disfranchise two-thirds of the population. I have no means, in hand, of judging of the truth of this; but practically speaking it will be found not to work. The votes of aliens in Territories are never excluded, when it comes to the point; because there are no adequate means of deciding whether they are such or not.

The approval of the Army Bill gives unmingled satisfaction to every one. Insufficient as the relief is, it will prevent the general stampede of resignations which would inevitably have taken place before the close of the present year.

The hotels are crowded. The advent of Mr. BUCHANAN here this week will bring along thousands more of pilgrims, each persuaded that his own little fancy axe is the only one which needs grinding for the moment. I hear of sundry hundreds of schemes, which will be all settled by their contrivers, when they shall have had the ear of Mr. BUCHANAN for "just one hour!" What a pity that there are not 2,400 hours in the day, and that Presidents cannot be vulcanized like India-rubber.

Q. P.

Letter from Mr. Buchanan to J. Glancy Jones—Judge Lecompte and Governor Geary—The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

J. GLANCY JONES has received a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, who says he will not probably reach Washington until Monday, and asking Mr. JONES to reconsider his request not to be placed in the Cabinet. Mr. JONES, having recovered from his recent illness, left this afternoon for Baltimore.

In a letter from Judge LECOMPTE, dated Jan. 9, to Attorney-General CUSHING, he says he has too much self-respect to respond to any intimation unfavorable to either his official or personal conduct, unless requested by the President to do so. The amazing information that he was to be removed, disabused him of that full confidence upon which he had rolled as the just security against injustice, censure and condemnation without a hearing, which he would not ask to be redressed.

Never having felt temptation to contribute to peace by pandering to the popular spirit, before the appointment of Governor GEARY, he should regard his advent in the Territory as a woful curse to the land. He accuses Governor GEARY of misrepresenting facts; denies that the peace of Kansas was in the slightest degree periled by his official acts, and brands as grossly false the statements that he had refused to release Free-State men on bail. He avows he will conscientiously discharge his duty, uncontrolled by the President or Governor GEARY.

The Senate's Committee on Finance has agreed to report amendments to the Tariff bill. Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee, has prepared a bill on his own responsibility, and will endeavor to procure the consideration of the subject to-morrow.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Burke vs. Gaines.—No. 71.—The case involved the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the facts have been fully reported in the TIMES. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion, stating that a brief review of the record would show that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case. The action of ejectment was instituted under the statutes of Arkansas. The plaintiff in error offered no evidence of title. Defendant in error asked the Court to instruct the Jury that his equitable title warranted his recovery. This was granted. Plaintiff in error asked for instructions that the equitable title set up was void. This was refused. Jury found for the former, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. As plaintiff in error set up no right under any law of the United States, the Court has no jurisdiction, and the case is dismissed.

No argument will be heard by the Supreme Court after Friday next, and on Friday week the Court adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

No. 146.—*John McCullough et al. vs. Gurnsey Y. Roots et al.* Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 147.—*Albert Bollard et al. vs. Philip F. Thomas*, Collector. Argued by Mr. SCHLEY for plaintiffs, and by the Attorney-General for defendant.

U. S. Court of Claims.

Griffing vs. United States—Mr. Justice SCARBOROUGH delivered the opinion of the Court—that the petitioner is not entitled to recover of the United States the sum of $60,000, being the amount of an assessment laid by the city of Brooklyn upon certain land sold by him to the United States.

A great number of cases, which have been argued and submitted in both the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, will be decided during this and the succeeding week.

LEX.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CHELSEA.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in reply to Mr. WILSON's resolution, that the lands owned by the United States in Chelsea, Massachusetts, near the Marine Hospital, have not been sold.

APPORTIONMENT OF CLERKS.

Mr. BROWN reported a bill to apportion the clerks in the several departments of Government among the States and Territories, according to representation.

MARINE TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from the Cape Cod Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, asking Congress to aid in establishing on the coast of that State marine telegraph stations. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE MINNESOTA BILL.

Mr. HALE moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate passed the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, was opposed to the bill, because it would bring into the Senate two additional Senators against, what he considered, the best interests of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the people of the Territory had a right to admission into the Union as soon as they have sufficient population. He hoped that the motion would prevail, in order that they might strike out the amendment restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States, so that the bill might pass as it came from the House.

Mr. GREEN remarked that all this discussion seemed to him like a tempest in a teapot, as these questions were not necessarily involved.

Mr. ADAMS contended that the amendment referred to by Mr. DOUGLAS was founded upon sound principles.

Mr. BAYARD and Mr. BUTLER concurred in the opinion that great danger might result to the perpetuity of our institutions, if aliens were admitted to exercise the right of voting in the formation of the organic laws of new States.

Mr. PUGH argued that the amendment should be stricken out.

The vote by which the bill was passed was then reconsidered by yeas 36, nays 21.

Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted, restricting suffrage to the citizens of the United States.

Mr. BIGGS earnestly argued in favor of retaining the amendment.

Mr. BROWN said, the other day the Senate, by a deliberate vote, passed the right of suffrage into the hands of American citizens exclusively, and now, by a vote of nearly two to one the passage of the bill has been reconsidered for the avowed object of reversing the former action. Why was this? This was no case of necessity like that of the Kansas bill. Then the Senate yielded its convictions to insure the passage of the bill. He hoped the Senate would hesitate before adopting such a course as was now proposed.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that our fathers had always allowed aliens to vote in cases of this kind, and he could not see that any evil had resulted from it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN regarded this amendment as involving great and important principles. When the foundations of a future State were to be laid American hands should perform the work.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House passed the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Bill, concurring, by two majority, in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on striking out the appropriation of $20,000 for the expenses of the Kansas Legislature.

RELATIVE VALUE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN COINS.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution for ascertaining and fixing the relative value of the coins of Great Britain in the United States. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint a suitable person to act with such a functionary as may be appointed by the British Government, and with a view to effecting that object, the agent of this Government is to report as soon as practicable. The House made an amendment fixing his salary at $5,000 for the full service.

SOMETHING PERSONAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had noticed in an official report of the proceedings of yesterday, the words, "that's a lie"—uttered in a low tone of voice, and attributed to Mr. WRIGHT of Tennessee, as having been uttered to something he (Mr. SHERMAN) had said pending the debate on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature. Mr. SHERMAN now wished Mr. WRIGHT to say what he chose relative to that remark, and whether he was or was not correctly reported.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he meant by it no disrespect to the House. He believed at the time, and now believed the statement made by that gentleman untrue.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the remark was made in so low a tone that it was not and could not be heard in his part of the House. Whether this was intentional or not was for the House to judge. Before he had learned what was said the member had left the hall. From what he could learn, he believed it was the language of blackguardism, induced by excitement and intoxication.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that he was out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN had supposed it was only necessary to call the attention of the member, with whom his relations heretofore though not intimate, had been kindly, to the remarks which had been read, to call forth from him a manly retraction, but in this he had found himself totally mistaken.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he could not, of course, be expected to bandy epithets with the gentleman from Ohio until he relieved himself from the imputations already cast upon him. That was all he had to say.

REFUNDING DUTIES ON BURNT GOODS.

The House passed the bill providing for the refunding of the duties on goods destroyed by fire in New-York, and the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry to be made into Mr. BARCLAY's process for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of coins of the United States.

THE PETITION FOR THE EXPULSION OF HERBERT.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Elections, to which the House referred the petition of 2,200 citizens of California, asking the expulsion from the House of Mr. HERBERT for killing the waiter KEATING, reported that the petition was accompanied by no proof, and no authority was given the Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, therefore it was for the House to determine what further action should be taken.

Mr. HERBERT remarked that he was credibly informed by Californians now here that this petition was got up in the Vigilance Committee Room at San Francisco. He did not believe a man of them ever voted for him, and they were considered a band of outlaws. He looked on the petition as a compliment from that quarter.

Mr. COLFAX said this petition was not referred to the Committee till the 18th inst., hence it would be seen they had acted as promptly as the time allowed.

Mr. WALKER inquired of Mr. COLFAX what was the object of making the report and proposing no action.

Mr. COLFAX replied, because it was made by the unanimous instructions of the Committee, and for the reason that the House might if they saw fit direct further action.

On motion of Mr. BOYCE, the report was tabled.

SOMETHING ELSE PERSONAL.

Mr. WALKER had endeavored to say a few words, having acted as Mr. HERBERT's counsel, but Mr. TRAFTON interposed an objection, which, Mr. WALKER retorted, came from a political parson.

Subsequently Mr. WALKER said he made that remark without remembering that Mr. TRAFTON was a minister, perhaps the pastor of some church—a profession which prevented him from resenting an insult. Under the circumstances, he should feel ashamed of himself did he not apologize to him. If he had wounded him he was most heartily sorry for it.

DOING NOTHING SEVERELY.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, indicated his desire to proceed with the consideration of the River and Harbor bills.

Mr. LETCHER—What's the use? They'll only be vetoed.

Mr. WASHBURN—We'll pass them over the veto.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made ineffectual motions for the consideration of the various general appropriation bills, but the friends of internal improvement measures voted them down.

The struggle continued for several hours.

The Committee rose, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the consideration of the bill to continue the improvement of Cape Fear River, and that the House proceed to its consideration, during which it shall be in order to submit amendments for other similar works.

Pending the resolution, the House adjourned.

The Remains of Dr. Kane at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from Havana the 20th inst., has arrived here. She brings the remains of Dr. KANE, the late celebrated Arctic Explorer. His body will lie in state at the City Hall, until to-morrow evening, when it will be taken, attended by a large number of citizens, to the steamboat for Louisville, on route for Philadelphia. The highest honors were paid to the virtues and memory of the deceased by the highest officials of Cuba.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia North American.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba* has just arrived. By her we have received the sad intelligence that Dr. KANE expired at Havana on the 16th inst., calmly and peacefully as a little child.

It had been evident for several days previous to those around him, that his sun of life was rapidly setting; and although the utmost care was bestowed upon him, in hopes of prolonging his existence, he gradually sank away, and died on Monday of last week.

The greatest possible sympathy was shown by the officials of the Island and all others, including the Captain-General, who attended his funeral. The solemn *cortège* was very long and imposing. The corpse was placed on board the *Cahawba*, and brought to this city. It will be forwarded by the river route to Philadelphia.

Rhode Island State Temperance Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The State Temperance Convention met in this city this morning. The attendance was thin in the morning but full in the afternoon, when NEAL DOW spoke. Hon. AMOS C. BARSTOW presided. The old officers were generally reëlected. Resolutions were passed approving the importance and practibility of enforcing the Maine Law. The general opinion was that the fault of the non-enforcement of the law was owing to the officers and not to the law itself.

Movements of Mr. Buchanan.

LANCASTER, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. BUCHANAN will not leave here till Monday, when he will be escorted by the Lancaster Fencibles, and proceed to Washington *via* York and Baltimore.

Mr. BUCHANAN declines to receive visitors after to-day, as he requires time to arrange his private business.

Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23.

The steamers *Humboldt* and *Belfast* came in collision on the Mississippi River on Friday. The *Humboldt* sunk, and twenty of her crew, mostly negroes, were lost. She is a total loss. The *Belfast* is uninjured.

POTOSI LEAD.

A Card about Potosi from the Money Editor of the Herald.

To the Editor of the Herald:

During the past week those who take an interest in the proceedings of our Courts have doubtless been entertained by lengthy reports of a case in which a number of persons have been defending themselves against the claims of an individual for services rendered as a mining superintendent.

This is not the first time that my name has been brought before the public in connection with stock companies. In my position such annoyances are a matter of course, and I have never thought it worth while to notice them. If I depart from the rule in this instance, it is because I do not feel disposed to be victimized in pocket and assailed in character by the same parties simultaneously. I will, therefore, dispose of this lead business in a few words.

In the early part of 1853 the Messrs. LELAND introduced to their friends a man calling himself JOHN DRANE, of Potosi, Missouri, and proposed with him to form a company for the purpose of mining for lead. This DRANE and the LELANDS formed the nucleus of what has since been known as the Potosi Lead Company. Gentlemen stopping at and visiting the Metropolitan Hotel, who were friends of the LELANDS and who had the most perfect confidence in their honesty, &c., were induced by their representations to purchase more or less of the stock. In this way Governors and ex-Governors, Senators and ex-Senators, bank presidents and cashiers, *newspaper proprietors and editors*, railroad presidents and contractors, LL. Ds., M. Ds., &c., &c., became interested in the Company as stockholders. They trusted to the LELANDS and DRANE, and upon their representations paid between $150 and $900 per acre for mineral land, which was not at the time actually worth more than about $15 per acre. This financial operation on the part of DRANE and the LELANDS has proved a serious matter for some of the parties who were induced to invest largely in the Potosi stock. *The bubble was kept alive by the most* [illegible] *reports of Drane from Potosi, until some of the parties interested visited the mines, when they soon discovered the extent of the fraud.* My confidence in the LELANDS induced me to take some of the stock, for which I paid the full price, and which I have still in my possession and regard as a permanent investment. So much for the Potosi Lead Company.

E. W. HUDSON.

HOW "THE BUBBLE" WAS KEPT ALIVE BY CERTAIN "NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS" WHO BECAME INTERESTED IN THE STOCK.

PUFF NUMBER ONE.

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 18, 1853.

At the regular Board there were large transactions in Potosi Lead Stock, at an advance of ½ per cent.

This Company have upwards of *fifteen tons of lead* ready for market, the result of only a few weeks' working. It is the intention of the Superintendent to put on a large force at once, which will enable him to turn out immense quantities of mineral.

It is there in enormous deposits, and only requires labor to realize.

PUFF NUMBER TWO.

From the Herald, Oct. 22, 1853.

The mines of the Potosi Lead Company are located in the centre of the immense Galena regions of the West, where *mineral is as plenty as sands on the sea shore.*

PUFF NUMBER THREE.

From the Herald, Oct. 23, 1853.

Potosi lead sold on 30 days, sellers' option, at prices ruling for cash on Friday. *This stock will take money speculators by storm one of these days.*

PUFF NUMBER FOUR.

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1854.

The Potosi Lead Mining Company, of Missouri, has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., payable on the 1st February, proximo, out of the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, 1853.

The success of this Company is the result of *economical and judicious management*, throughout every department, from the start.

The product at present is about eighty pigs of lead, at sixty pounds each, per day. This will be increased as soon as a larger force can be provided for at the mines. *The product of lead is only limited by the number of men employed*, and the Company intend to have ultimately upwards of one thousand miners engaged in deep and shallow diggings.

The Company own eleven hundred acres of mineral lands, upon the most of which lead, averaging about seventy per cent. in richness, can be found within three feet of the surface.

ALL A MISTAKE!—POTOSI NEVER WAS PUFFED IN THE HERALD AT ALL!!

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 21, 1857.

There is one only editor and proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stockjobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person any control or authority over the columns of the *Herald*, except its openly-acknowledged editor and proprietor. *It is utterly false, also, that the Potosi Lead Company, or any other stockjobbing concern, was ever recommended in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.*

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

A FILLIBUSTER [illegible] LOOSE IN LIMBO.

[illegible]

Attention—all commodores, all fillibusters, all who love to worry Uncle Sam, all who admire manifest destiny when under a flag, all who want [illegible] of our [illegible], all who come to help poor WALKER—and lucky enough to [illegible] it—all who ache to deplete New-York still further of her b'hoys! At noon to-day a sale comes off, at Ellis Island, of powder, balls, cartridges, &c., part of the armament of the old filibustering bark *Amelia*. The [illegible] to be sold is stated at 1,125 boxes of balls and cartridges, 14 kegs of fine powder, and two large boxes containing [illegible] powder.

The facts connected with the seizure by the United States authorities of the *Amelia* and confiscation of the vessel and cargo, are curious, and they have never been published in full. They are full of instruction, too. B'hoys, lay them to heart.

In the latter part of 1855, when fillibustering expeditions to Cuba were as much the rage as they were six months ago to Nicaragua, the brig *Victory* was discovered lying at a pier in Brooklyn, ready to sail, but having no clearance, and unable to give a satisfactory account of her intended destination. Her cargo consisted of arms and powder, munitions of war. The brig was at once suspected of being designed for Cuba, and a watch set upon her movements. In spite of this she managed, during the night, to [illegible], unobserved, her cargo to the two barks, *Amelia* and *Magnolia*.

These two barks cleared for Apalachicola, Florida. After their departure it was ascertained that their cargo (formerly the *Victory's*) had been received by the *Victory* from a vessel which, after the transfer, was sunk at sea. This fact had come to light by means of claims brought against several Insurance Companies of this City on account of alleged loss of the sunken vessel and her cargo. These claims are still being contested.

The barks *Amelia* and *Magnolia* did not go to Apalachicola as indicated by their clearances. Arriving at the Gulf of Mexico, they cruised about for several weeks waiting the arrival from this port of the steamer *Massachusetts*, which, it will be remembered, was seized by the United States authorities, charged with intending to go to Cuba on a fillibustering expedition. The *Massachusetts* was detained here some weeks in the custody of the United States Marshal, and her intended expedition was entirely frustrated. The *Amelia* and *Magnolia* were not apprized of the seizure of the *Massachusetts*, for they had not access to the City papers, which were full of the matter, and so continued cruising about the Gulf in wonder and impatience, for it was their thought to transfer their cargoes to the steamer for conveyance to Cuba. Their long cruising—making no land—excited after a while the suspicion of a United States Revenue cutter then in the Gulf. The *Magnolia* was captured and taken to Mobile on the charge of aiding the Cuban fillibusters. She was tried and acquitted on some mere technical points. Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, counsel for Gen. [illegible], the alleged owner of the *Massachusetts*, appeared as claimant for the *Magnolia* and her cargo. The *Amelia* was fortunate enough to escape seizure and put into Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, brother of APPLETON OAKSMITH, was her supercargo. Mr. OAKSMITH offered her cargo for sale to the Emperor of Hayti. Mr. ROBERT A. LEWIS, United States Commercial Agent then at Port-au-Prince, suspecting, from the character of the *Amelia's* cargo, that she had been used on an illegal expedition, at once seized the vessel. She was given over to the charge of Lieut. [illegible] and a prize crew, to be sent to New-York. The *Amelia*, after setting out from Port-au-Prince, arrived within sixty miles of Sandy Hook, when she was driven out to sea again by adverse gales. Seventy days after her close approach to Sandy Hook, she succeeded in reaching St. Thomas, but in direst distress. Here she was surveyed, condemned as unseaworthy and sold for $600. Her cargo was put on board another vessel and brought to this City. This cargo, ever since its arrival here, has been in possession of the United States authorities. To-day it is to be finally sold.

It has been suggested that the delay of the *Massachusetts* in sailing for San Juan and [illegible], has been to give Gen. WALKER's agents here an opportunity to purchase the *Amelia's* powder and cartridges for his service in Nicaragua. It is very likely they will be struck off at a low figure. It is a brilliant opportunity for a cheap and essential purchase.

Departure of the Tennessee—Two Hundred and Fifty Fillibusters Engaged Passage.

The business of booking emigrants for Nicaragua, or, as District-Attorney MCKEON chooses to call it, *enlisting soldiers for General WALKER*, is prosecuted almost as vigorously as ever at the Fillibuster Headquarters. The farcical trial in progress at the United States Commissioner's office frightens none of the parties having charge of the Nicaragua Agency, nor abated a degree of their ardor. Last evening two hundred and forty-seven persons had entered their names as passengers to Nicaragua under the inducement of free passage and free farms. Whether firearms or agricultural implements compose the bulk of their outfit does not distinctly appear in the book in which their names are signed.

The *Tennessee*, though announced to leave to-day, will not get off till to-morrow afternoon. The alleged cause of the postponement is the impossibility of getting on board in time the freight to be taken out. Ex-Councilman WILD is among the passengers of the *Tennessee*. There are various conjectures as to his reasons for going out. Some say that he goes to look after the George Law muskets, sent on some time since. Others state that he has been promised by General WALKER the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. Still others affirm that he goes seeking a new sweet flag, for candying, after manufacturing and selling which for three years he intends moving into Fifth-avenue, and giving charity concerts in his house.

The Arrested Fillibusters.

A. P. O. NICHOLSON, OF THE WASHINGTON UNION, FLETCHER WEBSTER AND SIDNEY WEBSTER SAID TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE MOSQUITO GRANT.

The examination of the arrested fillibusters was resumed yesterday at 3 P. M.

Some preliminary discussion arose upon a motion to discharge Captain BOLTON, which the Commissioner granted on the ground of informality in the warrant.

A new warrant was directly issued and Captain BOLTON notified that he stood in the same position as if the original warrant had been all right.

AMES THOMAS was called as a witness for the defence. He testified that he had made it his home in Nicaragua the past twenty-six years. He was in Granada in 1855. In November of that year a new decree of colonization was issued by the Government. He was present when the decree was enacted, and saw the decree. He translated the decree for the Government. He identified copy of the decree produced. The signature was that of MAXIMILIAN FERRER, the Nicaragua Minister, then, of Foreign Affairs.

On his cross-examination, he stated that he was a merchant in Nicaragua. At the present time, by the war in Nicaragua, his business was interrupted. He had not given up his business. He never held any office under the Nicaraguan Government. There was no Legislature in session when the decree in question was enacted.

The Commissioner, subsequent to the above examination, refused to receive the decree referred to as testimony until a certified copy of the same was submitted. Following this examination, the subject of the Mosquito Grant and parties alleged to be interested therein was revived, and exciting remarks passed between the opposing counsel.

Mr. BLANKMAN said that they proposed to make good their original proposition, and show there were largely interested in the Mosquito Grant leading Government officials in Washington.

Mr. MCKEON defied them to do it.

Mr. BLANKMAN said he should submit a deed of transfer assigning a large interest in the Mosquito grant to A. P. O. NICHOLSON, of the Washington *Union*, FLETCHER WEBSTER and SIDNEY WEBSTER, to which deed PERMER FERRER, Col. KINNEY and JOSEPH W. FABENS, were the immediate parties. This deed was drawn up by FANCHER and ROGAN, of this City.

Mr. MCKEON doubted the capability of the defence to produce such deed.

Mr. BLANKMAN promised that the District-Attorney's doubts should be speedily removed, and that he should show further, that President PIERCE, the master of SIDNEY WEBSTER and the master of the District-Attorney, was also interested in the Mosquito grant. Adjourned to 4 P. M. Thursday.

St. David's Day.

Our Welsh fellow-citizens have made appropriate arrangements for celebrating St. David's Day, which falls on 1st of March, but, as the day occurs on Sunday the present year, the celebration will take place on Monday evening, next, the 2d of March. They dine at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DR. KANE AND HIS BOOK.

It is late in the day to add one new honor to the name of Kane. That measure of glory was filled up by the plain recital of his acts, when, not many months since, he was brought home to us in triumph, after the perils and successful encounters of three venturous seasons. We all remember the breathless interest with which the public mind pounced upon the hurried recital in our day. The morning's paper which bore the detail to the world contained more to warm the heart and elevate the mind than the bulletin of a battle-field. Our countrymen, in the cause of pure science and humanity, unimpeached by a single suspicion of sordidness, had gone forth to battle with rigors and hardships, the known elements of which would tax the limits of endurance, while a fearful unknown lay inevitably beyond. The motive of this journey, its singleness of aim, its position, at the close of a chain of apparently exhaustive adventure, its long continuance without tidings of the party,—all impressed it with a peculiar interest. The public mind, steadily fastened on the problem of the fate of Sir John Franklin, hung upon this last attempt at its solution by a new route with the interest with which the protracted narrative of an Epic tale is pursued to its final pages. What was to be its *dénouement?* Would it close under the blaze of some new revelation in the glittering eye of the North, or be merged forever in its long alternate darkness?

The Expedition had, too, the interest of a scientific demonstration based on careful induction; a theory which was once and forever to be converted into a fact, or hung indefinitely suspended in the limbo of conjecture. Kane had boldly announced his belief in the existence of an open Arctic Sea, surrounding the pole. Was he to be permitted to gaze upon its waters?

There was a touch of modesty coupled with true heroism in his departure, not unmixed, to an anxious mind, with a painful augury of the future. He left the vivid journal of his former voyage just ready for publication—the fame of authorship which awaited him untasted. Possibly, distrustful of the future, to many the book may have come like a legacy.

We read it, word by word, as a revelation of the genius of the man—for there was no mistaking the personal qualities which lived half-masked behind the words. The sentences stood succinct, girt, the phrases of a man who lived in action. There was nothing made up in the book, but all was painted without effort. There was not a particle of literary confectionery, but every page glittered with the transparent frost-work of the scenery which had inspired it. The speech was Saxon, with scientific compression and the curt energy of the sailor—for there is no schoolmaster like the ocean to lop redundancy. It was not till Kane had departed that he thus became widely known to the public. The interest in a scientific man is not generally very great unless it is connected with some purely popular achievement, some triumph for philanthropy, as in the case of Sir Humphrey Davy and the safety lamp. Franklin as a philosopher, without literature, would have had but a tithe of his reputation. Kane's book was, as we have said, a revelation of the man. To estimate its value in this respect, compare it with the many lifeless accounts of explorations, containing, doubtless, much valuable information, and written by very worthy people, but lacking in that indefinable essence—character.

We say the public made a discovery through this volume; but the man himself was no novelty. Genius is not of a day's growth. No one, says the old proverb, suddenly becomes a great scoundrel; no one, either, suddenly becomes a great hero. If the public had been inquisitive into the early life of their traveler, they would have found in him for some time previous a remarkable man.

It is but a few days since, on the third of this month of February, that Kane completed his thirty-fifth year. His boyhood must have been a vigorous one. We can imagine him at no period of life other than ardent in pursuit, hope in enjoyment. His education was that of a physician, and on taking his degree he entered the United States naval service as a surgeon, in which capacity he was attached to the first American Embassy to China. He took advantage of his station in the East to visit adjacent countries, even a few years since but little known. He was the first white to make a perilous descent into the crater of the volcano known as the Tael of Luzon. Engaged in adventurous travel, he showed his prowess in encounters with whole tribes of savage races. We find him again on the upper Nile in Nubia, then traveling on foot through Greece, and after his return home sent to the African station, where, seeking to penetrate the country, he was prostrated by a malignant fever. With an ardor of heroism worthy the days of Sidney and Raleigh, he is on arduous service in the Mexican campaign, bearing dispatches to the Commander-in-Chief, in action with his little company, taking several distinguished prisoners and then preserving their lives from the fury of his comrades. What an epitome of heroism for a young man of twenty-eight; but it was only the prelude to his Arctic voyages. Their detail has been hastily and heartily devoured by the public. We know no fact more honorable to the nation during the same time than that thirty-five thousand copies—as we have heard it stated—of his second voyage should have been within a few months purchased and read with a zest seldom accorded to an actual narrative.

A touching sentiment has doubtless enhanced the interest of this perusal. Frequent rumors and confirmed statements have of late, with alternations of hope and despair brought us intelligence of the illness of the author, of infirmity contracted in the almost unendurable hardships of his overland Greenland journey, and seizing its victim while the arms of a nation of friends in England were opening to receive him. The last intelligence, with fearful emphasis, in those sharp lightning strokes of the telegraph, which admit of no disguise, offer no tender palliatives or concealments, presents a blunt, rude message of mortality. The name of the illustrious voyager is to be added to the long roll of the sons of fame who have fallen at the moment of victory. We think of the monitory lines of Milton, and console ourselves as best we may with the sentiment of the conclusion:

> Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
> (That last infirmity of noble mind)
> To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
> But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
> And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
> Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears
> And slits the thin-spun life. "But not the praise,"
> Phoebus replied, and touched my trembling ears.

Reasons enough, these, with its inherent merits, for the universal interest in Dr. Kane's book. Yet there is a more general reason too, for sympathy with the contents of this volume. If we are to look for heroic and unsullied adventure anywhere at this time of day, we may search for it in the privations and purity of the atmosphere north of seventy degrees of latitude. There folly, we should think, would wither, and effeminacy expire. It is almost the only region of the world, now that Central Africa is beginning to lose its wonder and colossal spaciousness under the tread of cockney sportsmen—though all honor be to their adventurous precursor, Dr. Livingston—it is the sole spot in little danger from the annoyances of fashion and quackery. You cannot carry many men or their appliances with you there, but the persons and things you do have must be genuine. You cannot imagine a Paris milliner opening an establishment at Upernavik, or a newspaper forcing a puff down your throat at the North Pole. Impertinence and frivolity thrive better in warmer latitudes. We have a notion that these qualities are regulated greatly by degrees of latitude; that folly, somehow, decreases with the square of the distance as it departs from the Equator. We do not suppose that there is any chemical action in frost which can congeal frivolousness into sense. The probability is, that in himself, a fool under the line would still prove a fool at the Tropic of Cancer, or within the Arctic Circle. But the opportunity of showing his pleasant stupidity would be lessened as he traveled. The temperate zones are comparatively serious, and the upper latitudes are even severe in their requisitions on the understanding. Compare the Scotch Highlander with the Neapolitan. Get the former to abandon his psalm tunes and dancing tarantulas if you can. Men who struggle for life and existence are sedate. It would be a chance of one in ten thousand, if you were to get a very weak or vain man in a prominent situation on an expedition to the North Pole. Governments do not intrust such men with ships, pemmican and the lives of a valiant crew. It is a forlorn hope and a picked service.

It is marvelous how small a portion of this globe is left for the pure spirit of adventure,—how familiarity has dulled the edge of appetite in regions once thought heroic. The man of middle age in his childhood sent his thoughts abroad in awe for the wonderful to countries where ingenuity can hardly now extract material for novelty. The great wall of China has been broken down; the Nile and the Niger are no longer mysteries; Patagonians are no more twelve feet high, and the deadly shade of the Upas is, we believe, apart from sermons and orations, considered rather pleasant umbrage than otherwise. We can call to mind the half awe-stricken feeling with which but a few years since, at so late a day as the publication of Washington Irving's *Astoria*, we let our fancy travel beyond our own inhabited frontier. The Rocky Mountains before Fremont threaded their passes were grand and imposing to our ignorance. Railway speculators had not then handled their names into familiarity. The Atlantic ocean was vast and terrific when it was not so closely measured by the sailing circles, and when its depths of "sunken wreck and sumless treasury" were sounded only by the Poets.

Heroism and sublimity, indeed, there will always be, while man has his passions, his struggles and his mortality. We will find them at home, at the very hearthstone; but the grand theatres of commerce, where man goes out of himself to wonder and admire, are in danger of extinction. These heroes of the Arctic voyages are, as Sydney Smith said of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the only illusions left.

It is not our intention to review the narratives of Dr. Kane. The tens of thousands of readers have spared us that necessity. It would be superfluous now to point out this act of presence of mind, that art of patient endurance, a beam of light upon the thick darkness from the ever bright intellect on this page, or a bit of humor on that; to show how a sparkling vivacity reigns supreme; how quietly, how truthfully, how modestly and with what effect the pen is held—how in these brief words the few human beings met with on the journey, became endeared to us—how the courtesy, respect and honor of the commander go hand in hand with his men; how the style, eminently picturesque, is aided by the frequent pictures to the eye from the author's pencil; how science and literature, the technical and the popular, mutually assist one another in the vivid representation.

We hasten to speak a single word—we shall be glad to learn that it is no longer necessary—on a matter before the public in danger of being neglected in the rapidly approaching tumultuous exit of our politicians. It is with regret that we have noticed the unwillingness of the Senate, in Congress assembled, to concur with the House of Representatives in the purchase of a number of Dr. Kane's *Narrative* for public purposes and distribution. We presume, of course, that the proposed sale will benefit the illustrious voyager or his family. Certainly, it is but a very moderate way of showing that honor which has seldom been deserved in more liberal measure from the State. Though mainly aided by private wealth, Kane went forth with his crew, all chosen representatives of the country. It was a Government order, from the Secretary of the Navy, under which he sailed. If, as has been well argued, the expenses of the Expedition did not altogether fall upon the public—so much the better can the State afford to bear one of the usual outlays for the publication of the result. Had the question come nakedly before the people in a proposed grant of land or money, it would have received universal attention, and the bounty would have been approved by acclamation. As it is more modestly and indirectly proposed, it is mixed up, in some minds, with those printing jobs which have not always been the most creditable to the sagacity of our rulers at Washington. We find this matter so well argued in a recent editorial of the Baltimore *Patriot* that we present it, at some length, as well for the sake of the immediate question as for the book-publishing revelations it discloses.

"Congress votes the sum of $600,000 to defray the expense of publishing an account of the Wilkes and Perry expeditions, independent of the enormous charges incurred in fitting out those expeditions; and yet, there are Senators who oppose the purchase of 15,000 copies of Kane's narrative, because his Expedition was projected and sustained by private liberality.

We do not desire to detract, in the least, from the scientific value of Wilkes' explorations, but we cannot forget that, so far as personal hardships were concerned, his was a mere Summer's cruise when compared with the sufferings endured by Kane *and his companions in the regions of prolonged darkness and of eternal ice and snow.*

Of Perry's visit to Japan, and the treaty made with that empire, but little need be said. It began and ended with an exchange of courtesies and documents—it established ports of entry that have proved, commercially, useless, inasmuch as all who visit them are subjected to intolerable restrictions, and to the impertinent surveillance of Japanese officials. It has neither added to our national renown, nor opened up a new market for our products; and yet, upon the principle advocated by Senators Pearce and Brodhead, the more an expedition costs the Government, however meagre its results may be, the more it becomes appropriate in Congress to grant enormous appropriations towards publishing, at the national expense, a costly account of the little or nothing that has been accomplished; while an expedition gotten up by private individuals, which returns rich in scientific and moral results to the Government, and to the nation at large, is considered as not coming within the scope of Congressional action! And what a shallow subterfuge that was on the part of Senator Pearce, when he stated, in objecting to the number of copies which the House proposed to purchase of Kane's book, that the government had only printed one hundred copies of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; knowing, as he must have known, that each copy of that work had cost the government three thousand dollars, making an aggregate of three hundred thousand dollars for one hundred copies; while Kane's narrative, printed and bound, and illustrated in a style which puts the ordinary government work to shame, was offered to Congress at two dollars and a half a volume. The exact difference between a copy of Wilkes' work and that of Kane's being $2,990—or in other words, *fifteen thousand* copies of Kane's narrative could be purchased for the same sum which it has cost the Government to print twenty-five copies of *Wilkes' Expedition.* But if the objections urged against the Kane appropriation, on the score that the explorations were not undertaken at the expense of the Government, are shallow and sophistical, the plea of "no precedent" is still more so. Every precedent must have an origin, and why, in this instance, should not one have been established, offering, as it did, an opportunity so perfectly unexceptionable, and a standard by which every future Congress could gauge and govern its action on similar occasions? The imposing majority by which the House of Representatives adopted the report and resolutions of its particular Committee on the Library, certainly indicated, on the part of that body, a strong belief that it possessed sufficient authority to act in the matter, with or without a precedent; and there are very few who question either the propriety of the measure thus sanctioned, or the existence of the prerogative thus exercised.

Nor can the rejection of the bill be justified in the Senate on economical grounds. The publication of one hundred copies of Wilkes' *Exploring Expedition*—as we have already stated—has cost the Government three hundred thousand dollars, and Gillies' *Chili* over two hundred thousand dollars. A handsome appropriation has likewise been granted towards the publication of Emory's forthcoming work; while *forty thousand* copies of Herndon's *Exploration of the Amazon*—*forty thousand* of Gibbon's; *forty thousand* of Stansbury's *Salt Lake*; and innumerable copies of other works have been printed and distributed. Was it, then, *extravagant* on the part of Dr. Kane's friends to solicit Congress to purchase *fifteen thousand* copies of the *Arctic Explorations?* If it should be asked, what possible benefit does the nation derive from the Polar Expedition and the hardships endured by Kane and his associates? We answer boldly, far more than the utilitarian suspect, or some of our legislators have the faculty of appreciating. Commercially, nothing was accomplished which will increase the demand for cottons, machinery, or breadstuffs; but science has been benefited by the remarkable verification of the theory of an open Polar sea, while the heroic exploits, and the sufferings and privations so modestly yet so touchingly described in the volumes written by Dr. Kane, have reflected additional lustre upon the American Navy, and won a large increase of respect and admiration for the American name."

One other point here made we shall also give in the language of the writer, leaving its prolific moral to be worked out in the heart of the reader:

"If the gallant navigator did not succeed in the immediate object of the expedition, the moral value of the effect produced by his prolonged and persistent efforts to discover the lost mariners of a nation kindred in blood, language, manners and laws, cannot be over-estimated. It has revived and strengthened sympathies long dormant—soothed international jealousies and antagonisms—fostered a more liberal appreciation of our people and our institutions, and won for us the reputation of possessing—in addition to the qualities of energy, hardihood, courage and self-dependence—the rarer virtues of unselfish generosity and cosmopolitan large-heartedness."

The System of Shipping Seamen and Paying Wages in Advance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The New-York Times of the 9th inst. justly characterizes the present system of shipping seamen and paying advance wages as corrupt and ruinous, debasing to the men, injurious to the shipowners, and a great public wrong. Moreover, it avers that these evils will continue so long as the shipowners tolerate the system.

Responsibility in this matter then rests on the owners!

Surely it does. As it is their sole right and duty to control their own property, theirs is the responsibility for the manner in which it is controlled. No principle in morals is plainer.

The owners of the *Ocean Monarch* may have been innocent in allowing three of the officers to command on her last voyage to Liverpool, not being apprised of the character of those officers; but after they have been tried by a British Court and fined for "a series of brutalities" to the crew "of a most dreadful and disgusting nature," the owners must, and will be held accountable to a humane public, if those officers are not forthwith discharged.

So also of the owners of the *Guy Mannering*, whose second and third officers and boatswain now stand committed at Liverpool on the charge of manslaughter of one of the crew—should they be found guilty.

The owners for a consideration convey property and passengers across the ocean. They employ the men to do this work. They pay the advance wages. They keep up the system, acknowledged by themselves to be injurious, and condemned as a curse by the Christian world.

To this accountability *they must be held* till they make some reasonable efforts to break it up. One or two mercantile houses in this City may not be able to do it, but *a dozen can.*

Let them agree to pay such wages as they deem proper, but not a dollar in advance. Let the master and the first officer ship the crew, signing the articles on board. Let the ship carry a chest of clothing for such as come on board insufficiently clad, to be sold to them at cost and interest on the outlay. Let the owners encourage meritorious seamanship and conduct on the part of officers and men; and promptly discharge those who disgrace their noble calling by profanity, drunkenness, brutality, or any degrading vice.

Sailors will then have a motive—a combination of motives *to be men.* Being no longer shipped like bales of cotton, and being released from the power of the sailor-landlords, self-respect will be promoted, together with good conduct. They will rise in a profession which developes some of the noblest traits of character.

Of late, it is alleged, they "have rapidly deteriorated in character." This is in part true, especially in relation to the crews of packet ships in the European trade.

And the reasons are obvious:—

1. Because the best men will not ship with the incompetent and vile, and share with them the abuse and brutality to which they are exposed.

2. Because many sailors, on becoming Christian men, quit the ocean, as uncongenial with their feelings, and unfriendly to a life of piety.

3. Because social relations, and more lucrative employments, tempt American sailors to remain on the land.

4. Because large numbers of vicious foreigners have entered American ships, tempted by higher wages than they can get elsewhere.

But, on the whole, it is not admitted that the character of seamen has deteriorated. With the same propriety may *deterioration* be written on the "Five Points Mission" in this City. Men, women and children have come under the influence of the Gospel there, and become worthy of enrollment on the records of Christian churches, and to the different churches they have gone; while a new class of the vile and hardened have successively come in to take their places. To a casual observer no progress has been made—they seem no better than five or ten years ago; but he forgets that the improved are gone, and the tide, with every return, has brought a new quantity of flood-wood, to be wrought into similar pillars in the temple of God.

No! seamen as a whole have not deteriorated; but on the contrary are improving in a most encouraging manner, as their temperate habits, the large amounts deposited by them in Saving Banks, and the greatly increased number of examples of consistent piety abundantly prove.

Yours, NAVIS.

Count de Morny's Marriage—Trouble with an American Lady—Horace Vernet.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The French Ambassador to St. Petersburg is likely to meet serious annoyances to his peace of mind on his return to Paris. I am assured of the fact that the Count was really promised in marriage to the young lady of New-York whose name I have already given you, and that the marriage gifts of the bride were in course of preparation at the moment of the Count's departure for St. Petersburg. The news of the Count's marriage to a young Russian princess, naturally fell upon the American family with great astonishment, and explanations were demanded. The Count's excuse was, I learn, that the Emperor—still copying after his uncle—had prohibited the American marriage. This was no doubt true, for Napoleon has no object in forming alliances by marriage with the United States, while on the other hand he has great reason for wishing such alliances with Russia. Moreover, if he did wish alliances with the United States, he could not make them in this way, for children are never sold there for political purposes, and such unions are of no influence. The Countess de Morny, it is said, occupies the same position in her genealogical bearings to her paternity as does her husband the Count—her father is a myth. But she has this advantage of her husband, that she has the reputation of being the daughter of an Emperor, and he no less a personage than the deceased Czar Nicholas.

While the Emperor's command may justify the Count in his own conscience, it does not justify him before the world, and I am told that the enraged father of the young American lady, shielded as the Count is by his high position from an attack before a tribunal of Justice, intends to seek upon him a summary vengeance *à l'Americaine.* He would have in this the sympathy of the public, since the higher the position the greater is the offence of a violated contract.

But this is not the only trouble that awaits the Ambassador's arrival at Paris. Everybody knows the Count's long connection with the Countess Le——, of the Champs Elysées, of their brilliant stock-jobbing operations together, of their magnificent fortunes, which grew up together in the same enterprises, of the Count's paternal care over the family. It appears that there were promises here also that the Count's marriage at St. Petersburg violates, and that he is not only threatened with a suit on his return, but with certain disclosures which will make his political position a hot one to sit in. So you see the Count's marital bed is not a bed of roses.

Speaking of the revelation of political secrets, it is said that the deceased Princess De Lieven has left behind a volume of memoirs on the men and events of the last thirty years in France, Russia, and England, which is going to astonish the political world. Her *intimate* correspondence is the most extended of that of any individual of the epoch in which we live, and embraces, besides the names of several sovereigns, those of Wellington, Metternich, Canning, and Palmerston. Her most intimate friend during the last fifteen years of her life, M. Guizot, is charged with the preparation and publication of these Memoirs, and it requires a man of the ability of M. Guizot to accomplish so delicate a task.

The departure of M. Vernet for the United States is announced. It is reported here that the work demanded of the illustrious painter will occupy him about six months, for which he is to receive the sum of two hundred thousand dollars! This, with the sums he will, no doubt, receive for portraits, will make him a handsome fortune before his return. It is a great thing to have a name.

The Conspiracy Case—Dr. Price and Livingston.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A very just editorial in your paper of Saturday last, reviewing and commenting upon the evidence in the late trial of Dr. Moore, charged by Livingston with an attempt to murder him, has called out from Mr. L.'s attorney, in civil suit, a letter, which though not exactly untrue, is calculated to deceive the public, in that it does not tell the *whole* truth.

On the trial the Recorder permitted the defence to prove that Livingston's death would be an irremediable loss to Dr. Moore, and that, on the other hand, the disfranchisement and imprisonment of Dr. Moore would suspend and probably terminate the civil actions between the parties, in which Moore is plaintiff.

"M. P." would make it appear that there is but one suit pending between them, and, therefore, the theory of the defence is unfounded, and that there is no ground for the suspicion that Livingston fabricated the charge of which Dr. Moore was triumphantly acquitted.

It is true that on the 15th of April, 1856, by reason of the absence of Dr. Moore and his counsel, defaults were taken in two actions which he had brought for medical bills of ten years' standing, for attendance and services upon the family of Livingston and Miss Blackwell, in various parts of the Union, and in West Indies, but it is equally true that on my motion Judge Clerke opened those defaults on terms, and Dr. Moore has, by a late order of Judge Peabody, been allowed till the 25th April next to comply with those terms.

It is true that, in the writ for recovery of real estate, which Dr. Moore charges Livingston and wife with having defrauded him of, Livingston did not answer the complaint, but demurred (which is a legal admission of the bill) for misjoinder of parties defendants, and Judge Whiting sustained that demurrer; but it is equally true that there is an appeal pending from that decision, and, under a late report from an analogous case in General Term, Superior Court, that appeal must be successful.

In a word, all the litigations between the parties are in full activity, and without specifically charging Livingston with inventing the charge of attempting to murder, we believed that the facts warranted the line of defence which showed an absence of motive on the part of our client, and a sufficient one on the side of Livingston.

As to the other point of "M. P.'s" communication, that the witnesses on the part of the prosecution testified that they had never seen Livingston until they went to Trenton to divulge the crime, it is enough that the Jury discredited them altogether, and in the conclusion of his letter "M. P." asks the public to accept the Recorder's theory that both Moore and Livingston are innocent!

But the public have had enough of a private controversy—and the end is not yet.

FRANCIS G. YOUNG,
of Counsel for Dr. Moore.

Kansas and the South.

From the Mobile Register.

Mr. J. C. Cunningham of Leavenworth City, who is mentioned by the Louisiana *Courier* as being in New Orleans on an emigrating mission, passed through the city yesterday on his way to the interior of the Southern States. It is the object of Mr. Cunningham to induce Southern men to settle in Kansas. He has resided in that territory for a long time, and as he has an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the country, he is willing to give persons wishing to emigrate there the information he has acquired. It is his purpose to appeal to the personal interests of emigrants who would settle and engage in agricultural pursuits; who would place their dependence for success upon their industry and attention to business; and who would carry with them a Southern spirit and determine to throw the weight of their influence in the scale of Southern institutions. He wants substantial and economical men, who would cultivate the soil and make good citizens and not hired emissaries, whose residence there would depend alone upon the pittance contributed to them as emigrants.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.

Report of the Select Committee in the case of William W. Welch, M. C. from Connecticut.

[illegible], 1857.

The Select Committee appointed in pursuance of the *resolution of the House of the 9th of January, 1857, to investigate certain charges referred to in the preamble of that resolution, and to report the evidence taken, and what action, in their judgment, is necessary on the part of the House, submit the following report relative to Wm. W. Welch, a member of this House from the State of Connecticut:*

The witnesses have testified to two distinct acts of Wm. W. Welch of a corrupt character, the one an attempt to procure the passage of a resolution for reward; the other, an attempt to procure a bribe for reporting favorably on a claim depending before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which he was a member.

The first case rests on the testimony of F. F. C. Triplett.

On Friday, Jan. 16, Triplett had been asked whether any conversation took place between him and any other member, (i. e., beside Mr. Gilbert,) in which he came out and solicited, or demanded, or required any pecuniary compensation for voting, and he had replied in substance, that there was no other conversation where there was any such understanding, so far as he could recollect; as to loose talk and suggestions he could not undertake to answer for them; but there was nothing approaching a contract with any one else but Mr. Gilbert.

On Monday, Jan. 19, Triplett was recalled and permitted to make an explanatory statement.

He said, in reference to the above question and his answer to it, that his answer was more strongly worded than subsequent reflection had convinced him it should be. He meant to confine himself, and did then confine himself, to a denial of any specific contract with any one else, (i. e., than Mr. Gilbert.)

The question was then put in a different form, to wit:

Whether he knew any other member of Congress expected to share in this money for which the order on the Clerk was given? And in reply to that and other questions, he testified as follows:

That there was another member of Congress who he was satisfied, expected to be benefited, and that was Mr. Welch, of Connecticut, but he had no contract with the witness; and he was so satisfied from what Mr. Welch himself told the witness, that he, Mr. Welch, expected to receive something from the *passage of that bill*; what it was the witness did not know, and he had never agreed to pay him anything. The witness had frequent conversations with Mr. Welch, and he has been present when conversations occurred between Mr. Gilbert and the witness. He, Mr. Welch, had spoken to witness about the matter freely and confidentially, and he thought had told him that in the event of the passage of the bill, he expected to receive compensation for it; but in what precise language the witness could not say. That Mr. Welch was aware that there was an arrangement with Mr. Gilbert, though the witness did not know that Mr. Welch knew the specific terms of it, and thought that he did not know the terms. There were many conversations between Mr. Welch and the witness in relation to the book; but he could not state any more than that all the conversations left no doubt on the witness' mind that Mr. Welch expected to be compensated for the labors which he expected to perform in the case; he expected to use his influence in securing votes in the House and not in Committee; that there were many conversations about the book with Mr. Welch—he thinks as many as a dozen—not mentioning anything about compensation in all of them, however; nor did Mr. Welch ever state how much, or the amount he expected to receive. The witness' impression was—and it was given simply as an impression—that the first conversation that occurred between him and Mr. Welch, upon the subject of being benefited, was in the room, or at least in the presence of Mr. Gilbert; and from the conversation that occurred between them he should have drawn the deduction that Mr. Welch had some interest in it. The witness thinks it probable that Mr. Welch asked him what amount had been agreed on with Mr. Gilbert, but these were matters about which he could not undertake to be accurate; the witness did not know that he had told Mr. Welch the exact amount, but thinks it probable he told him that it was up to a certain amount, without informing him accurately about it, because he supposed Mr Welch, if he was to get any compensation, was to get it from Mr. Gilbert, and that *they* would make their arrangements together.

To the question whether Mr. Welch, when Triplett talked to him as if it was fixed in the witness' mind that Mr. Welch was to receive a compensation, seemed to talk as if the witness understood the fact? he replied:

He had stated as definitely as he could what had occurred in those conversations; that there was no hesitancy about the matter; witness thought it was understood by both parties that it was expected Mr. Welch would receive some compensation, but witness did not think he had ever heard Mr. Gilbert say what amount he intended to give him.

On the 20th January the witness was recalled and stated:

That upon reflection he recollected conversations and facts which put it beyond a doubt in his mind that Mr. Welch expected to receive a portion of the contract about which he had been testifying; that he and Mr. Welch had held conversations about it, the tenor of which was based upon the idea of his receiving a part of it; and he recollected that on one occasion Mr. Welch asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether the witness would do what was right.

2. The witness, James R. Sweeney, when under examination on the 11th of January, left on the minds of the Committee the distinct impression that he knew some fact which they ought to ascertain, but which, owing to the reluctance which the witness exhibited to give any more information than their questions called for, and their own ignorance of the particular circumstances he had in his mind, they failed to extract.

On the 19th January the witness was recalled, in consequence of his having, in examining the questions and his answers, become convinced that the questions were, as propounded, more leading than he had supposed when he heard them; and on being so recalled he testified as follows:

That Roxana Kimball had a claim, involving a small amount of money, pending before one of the committees of the House, which the witness desired to have reported on favorably, and so stated to Mr. Welch, the member to whom the claim had been referred for examination. Mr. Welch stated to him that he had no doubt himself that it was a meritorious claim, but that some of the Committee scrutinized such matters closely, or words to that effect, and that he (Mr. Welch) would have to wait a favorable opportunity, *or that, perhaps,* it might be necessary to use a little *money, fifty dollars or so,* to make all right. No money was paid or demanded, unless that be construed into a demand. The bill was reported on its merits, without any consideration known to the witness. He does not know that he made any reply to Mr. Welch's remark, but there was no money paid, so far as witness knew or believed.

Both the witnesses above named gave their testimony with the utmost reluctance and reserve—stated nothing except in reply to searching and minute questions, and under the necessity of either committing perjury or encountering the perils of contumacy, or revealing what they knew truly, and after repeated monitions from the Committee that *the names must be given;* and these circumstances so pointedly corroborate their evidence as any appearance of being swift witnesses would have impaired it.

Dr. Welch replied to their respective statements as follows:

1. That Triplett had informed him of his compilation of the pension laws, and that one Bennett had a rival work, stolen from Triplett's. Triplett showed him his work, which he examined, and thought valuable for distribution, and should for that reason have voted for his book; but Dr. Welch unqualifiedly denies that he had any knowledge that any contract or understanding existed between Triplett and any other person, whereby any pecuniary consideration was to be paid to himself, or any other person, in the event of the passage of the resolution; he never so understood from Triplett or any other person; and no language of his to Triplett could have justly implied such a thing. There were several conversations about the book, and he expressed a desire that it might pass, but he had no thought of any corrupt bargain.

2. That he did report the claim of Roxana Kimball to the House, but he did so on its merits; and he denies ever saying to Sweeny, or any other person, that it might be necessary to use any sum of money whatever for the procuring of such a report.

Mr. Welch summoned Mr. Gilbert, and on his examination he testified as follows:

That witness never told Mr. Welch that he, Mr. Welch, should receive any pecuniary compensation in the event of the passage of Triplett's book resolution; that witness never knew he had any power to bestow any benefit on that matter; and he never promised Mr. Welch, or any one else, any benefit out of that concern.

That he never knew there was any such resolution relative to Triplett's book; he never had any resolution of the kind; and he never said anything to Mr Welch by which Mr. Welch was to be considered as receiving any benefit.

The Committee tendered to Dr. Welch an opportunity to confront the witnesses who had testified against him, but he declined to examine them. He was furnished no testimony.

The Committee cannot regard the statement of Dr. Welch as testimony to weigh against the testimony of disinterested witnesses. It suggests no hypothesis, consistent with the facts stated by the witnesses, which relieves him from the effect of evidence.

Mr. Welch declined to confront the witnesses and subject them to that test of truth which falsehood can rarely escape—a sifting and close examination in the presence of a person cognizant of all the facts as they actually occurred—but a test which would likely recoil on a guilty party who should attempt to use it. Mr. Welch has chosen to let the matter rest on the examination of the Committee and the testimony of Mr. Gilbert.

The Committee do not think they can regard the testimony of Mr. Gilbert as entitled to outweigh the testimony of a disinterested witness; for Mr. Gilbert appears before the Committee in the capacity of an accomplice with Mr. Welch.

3 The Committee, therefore, have nothing to do but to ask the attention of the House to the details of the examination, the close scrutiny to which the witnesses implicating Mr. Welch, and their reluctance to testify till forced to elect between perjury, contumacy, and the truth, and the character of their statements, and recommend to the House the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* That William W. Welch did corruptly combine with William A. Gilbert, a member of this House from New-York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of copies of the work of F. F. C. Triplett on the pension and bounty-land laws, for money to be paid to the said William A. Gilbert on its passage.

2. *Resolved,* That William W. Welch did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which he was a member.

3. *Resolved,* That William W. Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
JAMES L. ORR,
DAVID RITCHIE,
HIRAM WARNER.

Corruption in Congress—Report of the Investigating Committee.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

On Thursday last the Committee of Investigation, appointed by Congress to inquire into the charges of corruption made through the columns of the New-York Times, and sustained, in part, by a statement, by Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, reported to the House the conclusion which had been reached, and the evidence upon which that conclusion was based. The Committee recommend the expulsion of the following members of the House of Representatives:—William A. Gilbert, Francis S. Edwards, Orsamus B. Matteson, of New-York; and William W. Welch, of Connecticut.

The extreme length of the report precludes its reproduction in full in our columns, but the abstract we have furnished covers the most important points in the testimony, and fully confirms the impression which has so long prevailed with respect to the corrupt means so frequently brought to bear upon our National Legislation. Though but four members of the House are directly criminated, the whole tenor of the testimony indicates that there are many others, unknown to the Committee, who have brought dishonor upon themselves and disgrace upon the people they were chosen to represent. "It is the common talk," says Sweeney, one of the witnesses, "that members of Congress do have an interest in every measure before them." "Nobody who knows the organization of Congress," says Captain Williams, another witness, "expects to carry anything through it merely for the love of justice." Hon. [illegible] Johnson testified before the Committee that Orsamus B. Matteson, one of the parties implicated, informed him "that there were twenty or thirty members of the House who had associated themselves together and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law, or resolution, granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it." Other witnesses acknowledged to having been approached for similar purposes, while others, whose frequent residence at the Capitol, and extensive acquaintance with members of Congress generally, declared their entire ignorance, from personal knowledge, of any bargaining or corruption whatever.

It is evident, nevertheless, that an extraordinary *laxity of moral principle does exist among members of the House of Representatives, whose names have not been disclosed, and that scarcely any measure involving appropriations for public improvements, or enterprises of pith and moment, is passed without heavy fees being paid to unscrupulous men, both in and outside the Halls of Congress.*

It has long been a common subject of remark among *habitués* at Washington, that many representatives who arrive at the capital poor and needy return home in comfortable, and sometimes in wealthy circumstances. And although the mode by which this astonishing change in their pecuniary affairs has been effected may be but a matter of surmise, there are few who imagine that the most rigid husbanding of their mileage and per diem would account satisfactorily for the means these honorable gentlemen have so rapidly acquired.

If rumor be not wholly at fault, the annual subsidy granted to the Collins line of steamers was not obtained without a large sum being previously placed at the disposal of influential persons in and around the capitol. It was hinted to the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that their application for Government aid could not receive the sanction of Congress without liberal use of money. There are also other publishers of books, besides Captain Triplett, who are said to have been approached in a similar manner, and with all these facts and rumors spreading abroad, it was certainly no cause for wonder that the general reputation of Congress seriously suffered in public estimation, or that a clamor should have been raised against these alleged corruptions, or that members of Congress, of approved honor and integrity, should have finally been induced to take such steps as resulted in the appointment of a committee of investigation.

The lavish manner in which the public lands and the public moneys have been squandered of late years, exhibits a degree of recklessness which imperatively called for the application of some salutary check; while the difficulty of obtaining Congressional action upon claims admittedly just, is a grievance which has annually increased in magnitude and importance. Many honest but impoverished petitioners, learning that money alone was the passport to favor and consideration, have put in their claims for indemnity almost without hope of success, and have finally abandoned the claim in despair. The sufferers by French spoliations still vainly call for that just recognition of their claims which Congress has, in this instance, more than once accorded, but which the Executive has denied. What, or whether any inducements were held out to those who carried that particular bill through Congress, it is not our purpose to inquire. The Gardner and Mears fraud was stated, at the time its exposure took place, to have been at least in part concocted at Washington by the exaggeration of a small claim having, originally, at least, some basis for consideration, into one of large amount. But whether these rumors were true or false, *enough has been elicited in the report of the Investigating Committee to show that the charges of corruption were well founded, and to leave behind a profound impression that Congress is not yet fully purged of that disreputable element which has brought it into reproach.*

The members composing the Committee have evidently made strenuous efforts to ferret out these abuses, and that they should have succeeded in eliminating any of their body is, under the circumstances, a just cause for congratulation. But nobody believes that all the rogues belong to the Republican party, and although there was no testimony brought forward to implicate the members of any other political organization, there are very few observant persons who will be bold enough to proclaim them wholly immaculate. But the end is not yet. We may now look forward to some exciting discussions, and very probably the remainder of the session will be consumed in debates designed to prevent the passage of the resolutions calling for the expulsion of the guilty parties.

The Case of Mr. Simonton.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We shall subjoin a single remark respecting the case of Mr. Simonton, concerning whom the Committee report a resolution that he "be expelled, as a reporter, from the floor of the House." We are unable to see the validity of the reasoning which would support this conclusion; and, although we are aware that what we say may be imputed to a journalistic pride, we humbly submit that, so far as the Committee had any ground for complaining of contumacious conduct on the part of Mr. Simonton, he has already been sufficiently punished under the order of the House for his arrest and imprisonment; or, if not, there is ample provision for further proceedings against him in the special law passed at the instance of the Committee. For what offence is Mr. Simonton to suffer the penalty of expulsion? The Committee report that he has purged himself of contempt; there is no evidence that he has participated in any corrupt proceedings, except what may be thought to appear in his own frank admissions of his conduct in two particular cases, which are fully described. It is true that the assertion of the New-York Times, "We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington has existed since early in the session of last year," has not been sustained; but this was not Mr. Simonton's assertion, but that of the editor of the Times, who expressly assumed all the responsibility for it. And in view of the fact that the article in the Times was certainly the primary cause of the investigation, which has not been fruitless in its results, any attempt to punish or persecute that paper through its reporter and correspondent seems scarcely necessary, while, so far as Mr. Simonton personally is concerned, it is eminently unjust.

We ought to add that, although Mr. Simonton has formerly been a correspondent of this journal in Washington, his engagement with us expired by its own limitation on the first of January last, and has not been renewed, it being more convenient for another gentleman to serve us there; so that we are quite free to express the opinions above stated.

Corruption in Congress.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1857.

But whatever the source of Congressional corruption, that corruption, wherever it can be found, should be unceremoniously and swiftly purged from the halls of legislation. *The thing itself cannot be winked at, lightly treated of, or apologized for, without incurring complicity in its guilt.* It should be treated with the sternest and most unqualified condemnation; and if there be not virtue enough in Congress to do it, and do it thoroughly, we are as a nation rotten before we are ripe. Politically, we are already demoralized and debauched to an alarming degree. If to this condition be added that of the degradation and corruption which avarice works, then is our situation pitiable indeed. "There is no star above the horizon promising light to guide" the Republican Party but that of strict integrity. That party upholds the principles of Freedom; it is the special champion of the Right in government, and of the rights of man. In the discharge of their legislative functions, its representatives should be above suspicion. If they be otherwise, the moral force of the principles of the party, which is its great agency for the redemption of the nation, is lost, and the party sinks into contempt. Of all parties in the Union, the Republicans can least afford to trifle with this high duty. They must maintain a lofty standard of legislative integrity and independence; they must insist upon uprightness, and purity, and economy, in legislation and in administration; and they must discard all representatives and all leaders who fail to recognize this standard of political action, or the waters of an ignominious oblivion will flow over them.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Annual Report of the Physicians of the Marine Hospital—Small-Pox—Yellow-Fever.

The report was presented to the Legislature Feb. 6, 1857. Dr. Harris divides his report into four parts:

The first is a sketch of the affairs of the Marine Hospital, with the statistics of the year.

The second consists of remarks on the different classes of disease admitted to the Hospital.

The third gives a complete history of the late endemic of yellow fever at Quarantine and its vicinity.

We can only present the briefest abstract of its contents:

The total number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year, was 1,648; the total number discharged, was 1,368; total number of deaths, [illegible]; total number of days spent in the Hospital by patients, 12,625; total number of persons admitted under observation, and remaining on an average of about five days, 2,264; making the total number of days spent in the Hospital by all persons admitted during the year, 41,696. The per centage of deaths to total number of patients treated, was [illegible], which is the lowest ratio of deaths at this Hospital for many years.

REMARKS ON THE VARIOUS DISEASES TREATED AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

Typhus Fever.—In his annual report for the year 1855, Dr. Harris had occasion to remark that typhus fever appeared to be gradually disappearing.

The total number of cases of typhus reported under treatment at the Marine Hospital during the year 1855 was 545, which was 182 less than was reported in 1854. The total number treated during the year 1856 was 367. When it is recollected that the Marine Hospital receives all the cases of typhus that occur among emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New-York, as well as a very large proportion of all the cases that occur in the City, it will be seen that these figures have great significance. And it should be further stated that more than one-half the cases registered during the past year, under the head of typhus fever, was composed of the class known as abdominal typhus, or the typhoid disease.

Though sporadic cases of typhus fever may continue to occur among famishing emigrant passengers, and in the crowded and unventilated tenements of poverty, it is highly probable that until famine and other calamities furnish the proximate causes of the malady in question, cases of this highly infectious form of fever will become more rare every year. * * * Fresh air, cleanliness, and wholesome aliment, remarks the Doctor, are the great prophylactics against typhus and almost all other diseases; and that philanthropy or legislation which provides these physiological conditions of health, confers far-reaching blessings upon mankind.

Small-pox and other Eruptive Fevers.—The history of the prevalence of small-pox and other infectious maladies among emigrants forcibly illustrates the importance of providing a *sanitarium* for the reception and cleansing of emigrant passengers from vessels upon which such maladies have occurred.

Though the various hospital buildings at Quarantine may accommodate nearly 1,600 persons, and have at one period during the past season afforded lodgings and provisions for that number, it is very desirable that the proposed Sanitary Retreat be a department entirely distinct from that in which the sick are provided for, while it may very properly be under the same jurisdiction as the Marine Hospital.

It is believed that when the subject of vaccination receives the attention which it deserves, and a sufficiently strict surveillance over infected passengers and cargoes is enforced by law, small-pox will so nearly disappear from us as seldom to be seen beyond the limits of the Quarantine lazaretto.

Cholera Asiatica.—Under this head are given the facts observed during the year respecting this malady as brought to the Marine Hospital, and a minute history of the spread of the disease on the Hospital grounds. This occurred but once, but then under such circumstances as to corroborate the opinion expressed by Dr. Harris in his Report for 1855, that Cholera may and does spread by means of imported infection, or upon some principle of contingent communicability. Similar facts were observed the previous year, and indeed for several years the events at Quarantine have furnished strong testimony to the doctrine of the contingent communicability of Cholera, and that quite independently of the vessels upon which the cholera patients have arrived.

Remittent and Intermittent Fever.—A large number of cases of these forms of malarious fever were admitted to the Hospital, the patients being principally seamen. Dr. Harris has given a full report of this class of cases, and has made some interesting and important suggestions respecting the class in his Report to the Commissioners of Emigration.

Yellow Fever.—The first case of yellow fever admitted to Marine Hospital was received from an Havana vessel, April 10. On the morning of the 18th of June, the schooner *Julia M. Hallock* arrived from St. Jago de Cuba, with Captain, first mate and one passenger sick with the most malignant form of the fever. * * * This vessel had been seventeen days on the passage, and left one of her crew sick with the fever at St. Jago, and had lost two seamen on the passage.

On the 21st of June the ship *Jane H. Glidden* arrived from Havana, with several of her crew sick and a gentleman passenger dying. Two seamen had died of the fever on the passage. * * * Her cargo consisted of sugar and molasses, and bales of uncleansed rags. * * * On the 2d of July the brig *Eliza Jane*, and the bark *Lilias* arrived from Havana, each with a case of yellow fever on board, and the former having on the passage lost three of her crew from black vomit. * * * On the evening of July 6, the ship *Lady Franklin*, from Matanzas to Trieste, arrived at Quarantine in distress, with all hands sick with the fever, and two of her crew lost from black-vomit on the passage. * * * Thus was the pestilence fairly inaugurated at Quarantine at an unusually early period of the season, and in a most malignant form of the malady.

Previous to the 15th of July several of the infected vessels lying at Quarantine had discharged cargo by lighters, under Quarantine order. Up to that date twenty six yellow-fever vessels had arrived, subsequent to the arrival of the *Hallock*; and of this number, ten or more lying at anchor nearly opposite the Marine Hospital, or at Gravesend Bay, immediately south of Fort Hamilton. The *Glidden* had discharged a portion of her cargo, and, as subsequently appeared, fourteen bales of old rags from that ill-fated ship had been stored in an open shed, on the U. S. Government Dock at Quarantine.

While lying thus at Quarantine, these vessels had cast into the Bay large quantities of refuse materials, decaying fruits, old bedding, etc.; and such materials as floated on the water were carried in directions and localities, which proved the lurking places of pestilence. But it was not by such tidal agencies alone that the *fomites* of infection seemed to be conveyed to the shores, nor was it the fate of those alone to suffer who dwelt by the waterside.

On the evening of the 19th of July, says the report, we received from No. 14 Oak-street, in the City of New-York, a marked case of yellow fever, the patient being far advanced in the stage of black-vomit. * * * The patient, a robust young Welshman, arrived from Tralee, Ireland, in the *Carioca*, on the 3d of July. The vessel was anchored at Quarantine in the midst of the infected vessels lying there. The passengers remained on the ship over one or two nights, and were subsequently taken to Castle Garden. * * * As no *fomites* of infection could reasonably be supposed to have reached No. 14 Oak-street at that early period, it is rational to conclude that in this first case of yellow fever in the City, the malady was contracted by the patient while he was remaining over night at the Quarantine anchorage the week previous to his attack of illness.

July 22 the fever was announced as *endemic* within the Marine Hospital inclosure. * * * Previous to this date, *five* cases of yellow fever had occurred in dwellings on the beach at the foot of "Wood Road," about 1¼ miles south from Quarantine, but of these no public report had then been made. Also on the Long Island shore, directly opposite the Quarantine grounds, six cases of yellow fever and three deaths from black-vomit had occurred *between the 19th and 21st of July*, and from the latter date the malady extended fearfully until it had visited nearly every dwelling on the shore of the beautiful Bay Ridge—twenty (20) cases and fifteen (15) deaths having occurred in that district previous to Aug. 1, when first it was announced to the public that a pestilence existed there.

The Report, which is quite long, is illustrated by several carefully-prepared tables, and by a map of the port and vicinity, in which the infected district is distinguished, and the places where the yellow fever proved mortal are designated. The whole is a valuable contribution to our medical history.

Sale of the Tabernacle.

We learn that that desirable piece of property known as the Broadway Tabernacle has at last actually been sold. The property consists of one lot 28 by 100; with one lot across the rear, forming a T, stretching from Anthony-street to Catharine-lane, 25 by 100—together two lots in fee; and also three lots, on a lease of 21 years, at a ground rent of $500 each, running from Anthony-street to Catharine-lane. The purchaser of the whole was Mr. John J. Phelps, and the price $135,000.

Besides this sale, the lot No. 342 Broadway, adjoining the Tabernacle lot, fronting Broadway, 28 by 100, was sold for $70,000. At the present rates of real estate, this may be regarded as a very low price.

The Broadway Tabernacle has had a very remarkable fate, and its history is alike illustrative of the progress of the City, and the development of art and religion during the past twenty years. The precise date of the Tabernacle's foundation being laid we are unable to state, without reference to a work not at hand, but it was not far from twenty years ago; we think it was the year of the great fire. The old Chatham-street Theatre, situate between Pearl and Duane streets, had been converted into a Chapel, in which Abolitionism first made a formidable exhibition, teetotalism came out strongly, and revival preaching under the auspices of that remarkable pulpit orator, Rev. Charles G. Finney, have renewed the scenes of the day of Pentecost. It was during the excitement of one of the revivals of Mr. Finney at this chapel, aided by Rev. Mr. Burchard, that a hardware merchant named Green, who was then the chief lay supporter of the enterprise, projected the Broadway Tabernacle, which was to be a Chatham Chapel on a large scale. The scheme was perfectly successful, and the Tabernacle became at once the Exeter Hall of the metropolis of the New World. It has been, for twenty years, the head-quarters of evangelical enterprises and exhibitions. A congregational church was organized, and the Tabernacle was nightly crowded, and all things went on prosperously for awhile. But Mr. Finney went out to Oberlin to attend to his professional duties in that institution; Mr. Green became a Perfectionist, and joined a small society of that order of infidels somewhere in New-Jersey, and there was an alarming decay of vital and evangelical piety in the concern generally. There were changes of ministry and people, debts accumulated, and about twelve years since the property was put up at auction, and purchased by the late David Hale, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce*. Under his shrewd business management, the property was made to pay. A congregation of Independents, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Thompson, was organized, and the building was rented to any one who would use it. There being no other large hall in the City adapted to the purposes of concert-givers and large public meetings, it has been pretty constantly occupied ever since. At the time of its erection it was regarded as quite a miracle of taste, spaciousness and splendor, but the rapid advance made in the arts has quite thrown the once elegant Tabernacle into the shade, and it is now regarded as a very gloomy and dismal hole. We do not know the style of buildings that are to be put upon the site of the Tabernacle, but they will, of course, be for business purposes.

Young Men's Christian Association—The Latest.

On Monday evening, the Young Men's Christian Association held their regular monthly meeting, and in the course of the evening turned over a new leaf in their experience—or, rather, had it turned over for them. The essay announced for the entertainment and instruction of members was deferred to some more convenient period, in order to afford a fair field for the expression of opinions in relation to the newspaper matter which has already been so elaborately discussed. At an early period of the meeting party feeling began to run high, and the exertions of the chair (Mr. Selden) were inadequate to the preservation of order; the upshot of the affair being the resignation of the Committee on Rooms and Library (Messrs. Edgar, Hubbell and Moore.) Their resignations were accepted, and the gentlemen withdrew. It is understood that the obnoxious sheet—the *Express*—is now padlocked to its file, so that its sanctity remains unviolated. A Special Committee was finally appointed, the chief purpose of which is to give the affairs of the Board of Managers a thorough overhauling, from the date of the commencement of their term of office down to the present time. It having been agreed that this Committee should consist of three members—one to be elected by the Association, one chosen by the Chair, and a third by the two so appointed—the following gentlemen were selected by the Chair and the Society respectively: By the Chair, Mr. James Mitchell; by the Association, Mr. Austin Abbott. The Committee, by virtue of a resolution offered by Mr. R. C. McCormick, Jr., and pressed by him with great earnestness, are empowered to send for papers and documents, and are to report at the next regular meeting of the Association. The Essay, postponed from this meeting, was prepared by Mr. Atwell; subject—*The Relations of Merchants and Clerks.* It will be read at the March meeting. The Association is recovering gradually from the severe pecuniary embarrassments under which it has labored, and a number of new members have been added to its roll.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, on Tuesday, the President, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., in the chair.

The usual weekly return shows a *decrease* of 21 upon the numbers at the various institutions. But there are now 41 patients at the Small-pox Hospital, which is a great increase upon the number of the previous week. The gross number at the institutions is 6,729.

Mr. Kean, Superintendent of Workhouse, renewed his application (with certain explanations) for another additional keeper. Upon motion of Gov. Townsend, the application was laid over. Various other communications were received having reference to matters of local detail.

Mr. [illegible], Warden of Penitentiary, wrote to suggest the necessity [illegible] to the Penitentiary, [illegible] thereby accommodating in all 318 male convicts.

The matter was referred back to Committee on Penitentiary to report.

Governor Tiemann wished to read the opinion of Mr. Dillon as to whether the Governors of the Almshouse have the power to discharge persons convicted under the act against drunkenness. The opinion runs as follows:

"By the act of 10th April, 1850, the Governors are authorized to remit any part of the unexpired term of the committal of any persons who shall be committed to any of the institutions under their charge as 'vagrants' or 'disorderly persons.'

The persons who may be committed under the act of the 9th of April, 1855, for drunkenness cannot be considered as 'vagrants,' the only question is whether they can be considered as 'disorderly persons.'

The Revised Statutes have defined 'drunkards' and 'tipplers' to be disorderly persons, and those terms in my judgment imply those who are in the PRACTICE of drunkenness or tippling. They do not embrace those who may be intoxicated on a *single occasion*. The act of the 9th of April, 1855, authorizes the commitment of persons who are or become intoxicated 'in any store, grocery, lane, street, or public place,' and therefore *includes* those who may *never* have been intoxicated on *any previous* occasion. It also provides that they shall stand committed until the fine of $10 be paid, not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

I am of opinion that persons thus committed may not be discharged before the expiration of the sentence of commitment. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. DILLON.

On motion the opinion of Corporation Counsel was ordered to be asked on the same subject.

Governor Tiemann, in allusion to the increase of small-pox, said that a corpse had lain in the Dead-house of the Hospital fifteen days, waiting to be claimed and removed. The Committee intended to bury all small-pox coffins in a separate pit—such coffins not to be disturbed upon any request for disinterment under a less space than one year. He asked the Board to sustain the action of the Committee.

Upon vote they did so.

It appears that an application had been made very recently for permission to disinter a corpse in the City Cemetery, which application the Committee had, very properly, refused. So large a number of small-pox patients under the care of these Institutions has not occurred for many years, but the fact is partly accounted for thus: that an unusual number of them are parties who can afford to pay for accommodation in the newly erected Hospital.

The Board then adjourned.

Aldermen's Committee on Ferry Abuses.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen, resumed yesterday the investigation into the affairs of the Union Ferry Company, at No. 8 City Hall. The testimony taken referred to the Roosevelt-street Ferry.

Austin L. Sands testified that he had crossed the Roosevelt-street Ferry nearly every day since it had run; since the route had come into the possession of the Union Ferry Company its accommodations for the public had been far less than when owned by Tilton and Havemeyer.

Alderman Steers, (Chairman of the Committee,) read the requirements of the lease under which the ferry is worked. It provides that one good boat shall be run every half-hour, and when the Common Council requires more boats the Company shall be subject to their directions. The lease is executed for 15 years, at $2,000 a year.

John F. Phillips testified, that when the Ferry was inaugurated the public were led to believe that it would be a good one; his impression was that before the change of ownership everything was done to accommodate the public that could be; the present bad management of the Ferry had depreciated his property at least 25 per cent. he had purchased this property since the ferry had been started, at a higher price than it brought before, on the supposition that the boats would be kept in as good condition as those of the Fulton Ferry.

Alderman Marvin, of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, testified that the boats made trips every ten or twelve minutes under the former lessees, but since the Union Company had taken possession they have been very irregular, and it was generally remarked that the Company wanted to kill the ferry; one day last week, when there was a fog, and when vessels on the New-York side could be plainly seen, no boat ran till one o'clock in the afternoon; in conversation with one of the engineers, the latter remarked that the boats had three inches of dirt on their bottoms, and were in a bad condition otherwise; since this bad management of the ferry he has had to reduce the rent of his houses from ten to fifteen per cent.; the Gouverneur-street Ferry had not run for some months; he had been told that if manufacturers wanted $30 or $40 worth of cart tickets, they had to get them at Fulton Ferry; he had a difficulty some time since in procuring a commutation ticket at the Roosevelt-street Ferry; the ferry master told him he would have to go to Fulton Ferry for it, but as he objected, they finally sent to Fulton Ferry for one, and gave it to him; the boats' cabins leaked very much in rainy weather; and were usually in a dirty state; the woman who kept them clean had been discharged; for several months no boat has run after nine o'clock in the evening; the only boat they have running now is an old one called the *Abbe*.

John W. Avery testified that he had crossed Roosevelt-street Ferry since 1st May, 1855; the crossing was pretty regular then, but had depreciated ever since; he had often, after waiting a long time, had to go to some other ferry to get to New-York; and during the past six weeks he had given up crossing Roosevelt-street Ferry altogether; the condition of the boats for a year past had been very bad—he might say filthy—the gentlemen's cabin particularly; on one occasion this Winter the ladies' cabin leaked so that they had to transfer the cushions to the gentlemen's cabin, and assign that to the ladies, as it leaked less; the wheel-houses were very bad, and the water poured into the cabins from them; it is the general talk that property in the vicinity has greatly decreased in value since the Ferry has been so mismanaged; since he first crossed the Ferry, he should judge that the travel had decreased fully one-half; the boats were taken off very often, in the evening, before the regular time.

Messrs. Wm. M. Pritchard and Fred. W. Green both testified to the general mismanagement of the Ferry for some time back.

The Committee adjourned to 2 o'clock on Thursday next. Alderman Steers stated, that at that time the original lessees of the Ferry from the City would be examined, and that would probably end the investigation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Superior Court.—Nos. 613, 298, 239, 569, 824, 679, 858, 861, 862, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 873, 874, 806, 820, 755, 824, 416, 479, 503, 893, 756, 245.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 636, 638, 694½, 685, 682, 825, 826, 827, 794, 154, 591, 150, 284½, 247, 250, 256, 535, 645, 628.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 24.

Before Judge Betts.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SLAVER S. P. GLOVER.

The process in the case of the schooner *S. P. Glover*, seized as a slaver, which was spoken of some time, since was returned this morning. Mr. Donohue appeared for Mr. Niven, one of the Deputy Marshals, but no one appeared for the owners of the vessel, and she was ordered to be condemned and sold.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Feb. 24.

Before Commissioner White.

SETTING BULL DOGS ON A SAILOR.

The examination in the case of the charge brought by Thomas Campbell, a sailor employed on the *Ellen Austin*, against Mr. Garrick, Captain of the ship, of violently beating him, and then setting bull-dogs upon him, was resumed to-day. The evidence being very contradictory, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

A second complaint of similar character still stands against Captain Garrick, brought by Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Feb. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Sanderson vs. *Goodrich.*—Allowance of $65.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Newcome vs. *Newcome.*—Divorce granted.

Grant vs. *Winant.*—Injunction granted, with leave to assignee to move to dissolve on such papers as may be advised.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Cummings vs. *William Mace.*—From a comparison of sections 294, 297 and 299, I am satisfied that the clause of the order enjoining the debtor of a judgment debtor, is not warranted by the code. This part of the order must be discharged.

The remedy is sufficient without it. Notice would bind the debtor. Payment would be in his own money. Section 297 enables the Court to direct the payment of the money if there is no opposing claim to it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

David Gwynne, et al. vs. *Thomas Kettell.*—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

Richard S. Roberts vs. *Samuel Taylor.*—Order of reference to C. C. Nott.

Archibald Watts vs. *Platt Rogers, et al.*—Judgment for defendants.

Edward Maurice vs. *Mary Terry, et al.*—Referred to D. P. Eaton.

Samuel M. Pettingill vs *Frank Leslie, et al.*—Motion to amend complaint granted.

Marine Matters.

THE TWIN STEAMERS.

Commodore Vanderbilt seldom does things by halves—if a good opening occurs in a steamboat enterprise, where some would build one steamer, he will, more than likely, find business for two. He is now having rapidly completed two large side-wheel steamers—he never builds propellers—of about 1,200 tons burden, intended for the passenger and freight business between Galveston and Berwick Bay, in connection with the Opelousas Railroad. They are both of precisely the same dimensions, and were built by [illegible] the breadth of the upper deck, over all, is 34 feet. They are very strongly built of white oak and locust frames, with solid floors, planked with oak, and diagonally braced with heavy iron straps, extending from the top frame down to the outer kelsons. They are, of course, fitted as sea-going steamers, and the promenade decks extend from taffrail to stem, inclosing the whole deck area from the weather; the timbers extending from the hull to the upper deck, and a heavy ribbon of oak plank, strongly kneed, running entirely round the ship, imparting great solidity. There is sufficient room upon the main deck for 200 head of cattle, besides the necessary furniture of the ship. Between the cabin bulk-heads and the engine is a large space for light freight and passengers' baggage; whilst the forward hold is to contain the heavier description of freight. There are 52 well-ventilated staterooms, 16 of which are below the main deck, aft. Each apartment is fitted up with every regard to comfort. The engines were built by the Allaire Works, and are of 44-inch cylinders and 12-feet stroke—the cranks and shafts of wrought iron; the wheels of iron, 30 feet in diameter, with 7½ feet face. The models are graceful, with sharp ends, but with more regard to comfort and a large cargo than to speed; but they will easily make twelve to fifteen miles an hour. They are schooner-rigged, with improved fore-and-aft sails. The remarkable thing about these steamers is the substantial nature of the work; one will search in vain for the outlay of one superfluous dollar. It is understood they are to compete with Morgan's line of steamers upon the route referred to. One will be ready to sail in a week.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. STORESHIP SUPPLY.

The U. S. Ship, *Supply*, David D. Porter, Lieut. Commanding, arrived on Sunday from Smyrna, Nov. 16, and Balise 3rd inst., with 44 camels. She put into Malta, Dec. 1, and sailed on the 7th. She had very rough weather in the Mediterranean. Three camels died before passing the Straits; passed the Straits Dec. 20, since then have had pleasant weather. Arrived at Port Royal, (Jamaica,) Jan. 20, sailed 23d, and arrived at the Balise, Jan. 29. Transferred the camels on board the steamer *Suwannee*, which conveyed them to Indianola, Texas. They were all in fine order; sailed from the Balise 3d inst.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPPLY.

David D. Porter, Lieutenant Commanding; Robert F. R. Lewis, Lieutenant and Executive officer; Charles E. Thorburn, Joseph D. Blake, Lieutenants; S. Allen Engles, Passed Assistant-Surgeon; Henry Erben, Jr., Master; Charles Sever, Clerk; Wm. J. Benvalt, Ship's Steward; Robert Galloway, Surgeon's Steward; George Harris Heap, Camel Agent.

MAINE VESSELS AND INSURANCE.

We hear complaints along South-street that the Insurance Companies make an unfavorable discrimination as against vessels built in the State of Maine, acting apparently upon the principle that the risk is greater on those vessels than any others, no matter by whom, or how well constructed they may be, and that this is especially true of vessels of the smaller class. In reasoning upon this matter the parties concerned talk thus: To assume, as this rule virtually does, that there are no good and safe vessels, of the smaller classes, built in the State of Maine, is like saying that there are no poor and unseaworthy craft built in Massachusetts or New-York. Neither is true. That many vessels in each of these sections of country are built to sell is true enough, and a poor vessel is poor, whether built in Maine or New York. Some rational test should be devised, beside the State where a vessel has been built, for fixing the rate of insurance; the present sweeping rule operates as a premium for the production of cheaply-built hulls, and offers no encouragement to construct the better class.

One man builds a vessel for his own use, and puts into her the best materials, both of timber and fastening, and a plenty of it, and she costs him, say $60 per ton. His neighbor builds a vessel *to sell*, paying little regard to the quality of the material or the amount of fastening. Both are launched—a coat of paint makes them look equally well—both come to New-York for a freight, apply for insurance, and the inferior vessel is charged no more for insurance than the other. They are both new, but—they were built in Maine. This is a Know-Nothing rule, very nearly akin to that which taboos a man because he was born on a particular part of the earth's surface, without regard to the materials of which he is made—the brains or the heart he carries. It is well known that there are some master-builders in Maine who never *build an inferior vessel*, who were never known to put a bad stick of timber in one, or to spare the fastening, and yet their vessels stand no better chance than the shabby affairs that are set up by the mile and cut off to order. It is suggested that the New-York Underwriters should have competent and reliable agents in all the ship-building districts, whose business it should be to visit the shipyards, observing and carefully noting the kind and quantity of material put into each vessel, from the laying of the keel. By this means an intelligent and just estimate might be formed of the trustworthiness of each craft applying for insurance; encouragement would be extended to those who build upon honor, and there would be fewer vessels turned off the stocks which are merely run up to secure insurance, or for other forms of speculation.

OUR NAVY.

The United States Navy, in November, 1856, consisted of eleven ships of the line, nineteen frigates, nineteen sloops of war, three brigs, one schooner, seven screw steamers of the first class, one of the second class, two of the third class, three sidewheel steamers of the first class, one of the second class, five of the third class, three steam tenders, five storeships, and one permanent receiving vessel. Total, seventy-five vessels, carrying two thousand two hundred and forty-three guns.

SHOOTING ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Feb. 4.—Peter Campbell, second mate of the ship *James L. Bogart*, was this morning brought up before the Birkenhead magistrates, charged with shooting James Grinnell, a colored seaman, who at present remains at the Birkenhead Hospital. The facts, as previously stated in the *Times*, were proved, and Campbell was committed for trial at the Assizes. O'Fubben, the first mate, who was knocked down by one of the crew after he had fired a revolver at him, is out of danger, and will be brought up in a few days under a similar charge.

SHIPS LOST ON THE ENGLISH COAST, ETC.

Extract from Geo. Grosham & Co.'s Circular, Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1857.

"We are sorry to see so large a number of vessels on sale here just now: the tonnage offering for sale in our ports at the present moment amounts to 85,488 tons. The losses of shipping at or near our coasts alone during the past year have been very great, and exceed 170,000 registered tons, although on both sides of the Atlantic we find very little doing in ship-building. Unless our expectations are realized of an improved trade generally in the Spring, consequent upon the reëstablishment of peace throughout Europe, and an easier state of our money market, the supply of tonnage will be amply sufficient. We are, however, of opinion that as the year advances the shipowners' prospects will become much brighter, and that an increased demand for moderate-sized vessels will be experienced and paying rates obtained."

PRESENTATION OF A TRUMPET AND $250.

On the 20th instant Messrs. Ed. & Ed. Poirier & Co., agents of the Franco-American Company, presented a silver speaking trumpet and a check for $250 to Messrs. Henschen & Unkart, to be forwarded by them to Capt. Nordenholdt of the Bremen bark *Elise*, ($50 of which is for his mate,) in acknowledgment for the services he rendered in rescuing the passengers and crew from the boat of the steamer *Lyonnais*.

SCHNAPPS AND SALT WATER.

Roscoff, Jan. 31.—A cask of gin has been washed on shore on the coast with the following marks—on a seal the word "Rotterdam," with "Wyck" at the side; on the staves "Schnapps, 1856—514 D S;" on one of the ends "Schnapps," a dog branded in, and "Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, No. 995," and many others have drifted on shore on the coast of Pontneuf and Lavillian.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but firm. Pearls, $7 62½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady.

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are maintained. Java, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.; and Bahia, 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is rather lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

COTTON—Is pretty actively sought after at strengthening rates. We now quote Middling Uplands at 13½c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ℔ lb. Subsequently, owners claimed even higher figures.

FISH—The demand is gradually reviving and prices evince more firmness and regularity. Supplies continue quite moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and languid, with more sellers than buyers. The transactions since our last consist of about 5,900 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Good [illegible] Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 50

Canadian is still pretty active, but at easier rates. Superfine to extra commands $6 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is plenty and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,360 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and held above the views of purchasers. These circumstances restrict transactions, though the demand is fair, especially for prime parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of about 26,250 bushels, including Prime Western White at $1 78@$1 80; and ordinary to choice do. red at $1 43@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 90c.@95c. ℔ bushel. 2,900 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 52c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 47c.@50c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand and steady, and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 52½ ℔ bushel. Corn is still pretty briskly inquired for, but at irregular prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 50,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, 72½c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 71c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 650 bales River were effected, at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The supply is ample; the demand is moderate; holders claim full prices.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair request and are steady at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were sales reported of 175 tons Scotch Pig, at $30 75, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼ per thousand.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at full prices.

LEATHER—Sole is sparingly offered, and is readily taken at old rates.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at $1 05 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Rules dull and heavy at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@60c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c.; and old do. at 45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially the same. Spirits Turpentine is in better supply and is heavy, mainly at 53c.@53½c. ℔ gal.

OILS—The movements in this line continue light; prices are supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork finds ready buyers at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 500 bbls., in lots, at $21 50 for old Mess; $22 for new do.; and $17 75@$18 10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8½c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 1,450 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 430 bbls., at $10@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$28 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of about 200 tcs., ordinary to choice at $3 50@$4 50 per 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard of sales of about 180 boxes Castile at previous figures.

SPICES—Are moderately abundant and inquired for, within our former range.

SUGARS—The inquiry is fair; prices are essentially the same. We have heard of sales of about 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¼c.@10½c.; with Havana, in boxes, at from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of about 10,000 lbs. prime at yesterday's prices.

TEAS—Are in lively request and are stiffly held.

WHISKY—There have been 640 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 28½c.@29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Appeared depressed and infirm. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

[illegible] BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 65 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Dealer.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Gas Fixtures, Also, other [illegible] ... No. [illegible] Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD .... 120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers) ......61 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are,

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, [illegible] and [illegible] guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. [illegible] 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7....1857
Saturday, Jan. [illegible] 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18....1857
Saturday, March 14....1857	Wednesday, March 4....1857
Saturday, April 11....1857	Wednesday, April 1....1857
Saturday, May 9....1857	Wednesday, April 29....1857
Saturday, May 23....1857	Wednesday, May 27....1857
Saturday, June 6....1857	Wednesday, June 10....1857
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York......Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston...Wednesday, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........................$130
Second Cabin...........................75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 82 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company [illegible] their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible] tons, $60.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., [illegible]; 12 M., [illegible]; stopping at all way stations; 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M. and 12:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts. as follows:

Every morning at 8:10 o'clock.
Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Fare through to Albany will be $2. To commence on Monday afternoon, 16th inst.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Genl Sup't, and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

MEDICAL.

TOOTHACHE.

Occasioned by cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes, can be speedily and effectually cured by using the CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relief, without discoloring the teeth or unpleasantly affecting the breath or palate. Once used, you will never willingly be without it. Only try it, and complain no more of aching teeth. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

[illegible]

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals de l'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London—who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 194 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening (Sundays excepted.)

[illegible]

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON [illegible]

WM. WATSON, M. D.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—THE CAUSE AND CURE [illegible]

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. BARNES & PARK.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.—DR. DEVINE'S INFLUENZA LOZENGE, for BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, &c.

The Lozenge is pronounced by vocalists and public speakers the best remedy ever discovered for allaying inflammation of the Throat and clearing the voice. As a preventive of Croup, it is unrivaled. Try it.

The trade supplied by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale Agents, No. 16 Barclay-st., corner Greenwich-st., to whom all orders should be addressed.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Depot, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

A MOTHER WHO HAS RAISED A LARGE family of daughters, and has extensive acquaintance among females, is desirous for the benefit of her sex, on receipt of four postage stamps to pay for this advertisement, to impart a most valuable remedy for the removal of all obstructions to which her sex are liable, and never known to fail. Address MRS. VAN PELT, Station C, 8th-av. Post-Office.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure "Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy." Sold by HELMBOLD, Philadelphia; BARNES & PARK, New-York.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action. BARNES & PARK.

THE PILES.—WE GUARANTEE TO CURE every case presented; and with a full history of each the medicine may be sent to any part of the United States. All letters confidential. Drs GREGORY & LOWNSBERY, No. 487 Broadway, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies. Assembly Building, New-York.

CATARRH.—GOODALE'S POSITIVE CURE for this disease may be had at No. 192 Broadway, of CHAS H. RING; at No. 137 Bowery, of R. M. GUION; at Union-square, of THOS GREEN, Druggist; and at the Providore, No. 296 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 1, with directions for using.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Pallid Countenance, Eruptions, Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek. BARNES & PARK.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—CONSIGNEES are informed that the ASIA will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 25th instant. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at one and the other at ... o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, ... cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Registered Letters.

Persons who may have occasion to remit money to the Times Office, will consult its safety by not having them Registered. Our losses of money transmitted by mail have largely increased within a few weeks past,—and three-fourths of those lost, so far as we are advised, have been registered letters.

We are satisfied that the only effect of this new device is to point out to thieves those letters in which they will be certain of finding money. It affords no additional security, inasmuch as the Department is no more responsible for the loss of these than any others.

If Congress would improve the few remaining days of its session in passing a bill establishing a Post-Office Money Order System, it would render a good service to the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Indian* arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing dates from Europe four days later than previous advices. The *America* had arrived out. A desultory and not particularly significant discussion had taken place in the House of Lords in reference to the origin of the Chinese difficulties; and another was occasioned by an article of the *Moniteur*, which intimated the probability of a union of the Danubian Principalities. Lord CLARENDON, speaking upon the latter subject, confessed to some surprise, but declined to express any opinion. The never-ending Neufchatel question appears to be again involved in a mesh of complication. It is insisted that France has definitely treated with Austria, for the guaranty of the possession of the territories of the latter in Italy; the fact, however, being stoutly denied by Lord PALMERSTON. Amnesty to political exiles has been declared in Turkey, and is to be declared in Austria; the Emperor of Russia, according to well-founded reports, to follow the example with regard to his exiled Polish subjects. Relations between Austria and Russia were not improving. An official notification of the Austrian Government announces that the evacuation of the Principalities will be completed on the 24th of March. Consols are quoted at 93@93⅛ for money; cotton was steady, and breadstuffs declining.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government was passed—the intention being to strike out the amendment restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States. After some debate the vote was reconsidered, 26 to 21. A debate then took place on striking out the amendment, but no vote was taken. A memorial was presented from the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, asking for aid in establishing marine telegraph stations on the Massachusetts coast. A bill was reported to apportion the Clerks in the Departments of the Government among the States and Territories, according to representation. The House passed the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, concurring with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature. The Senate's joint resolution for ascertaining and fixing the relative value of British and United States coins, was passed. The bill providing for refunding duties on goods destroyed by fire was passed. The Committee on Elections made a report in reference to the petition from California for the expulsion of HERBERT, to the effect that the petition was accompanied by no proof, and no authority was given to compel the attendance of witnesses,—therefore it was for the House to determine what further action should be taken. The report was laid on the table. Several hours were consumed in Committee of the Whole in a struggle for the consideration of the various internal improvement bills, and the Committee finally rose without doing anything.

It is stated that Hon. J. GLANCY JONES has received a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, stating that he will not probably reach Washington until Monday, and asking Mr. JONES to reconsider his request not to be placed in the Cabinet.

Judge LECOMPTE has written a letter to Attorney General CUSHING, accusing Governor GEARY of misrepresenting facts in his case, and denying that peace was endangered in the slightest degree by his official acts. He says the statements that he had refused to release Free-State men on bail are grossly false.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday contains a disclaimer relative to the article on Prussia and Switzerland, published a few days ago. It says the article should have appeared as a communication, and that it was not designed to foreshadow the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, but merely to express the independent views of the writer.

The Board of Supervisors of Monroe County have sent a communication to the Legislature, asking intervention with the General Government to prevent prodigal grants of lands to the new States to the exclusion of the old, and insisting that the State of New-York shall receive the full share to which she is entitled in proportion to the number of her inhabitants. They also request the Legislature to invite the coöperation of the Legislatures of others States in securing justice to the old States.

Full confirmation of the news of Dr. KANE's death has been received. He expired at Havana on the 16th inst., and his body was taken on board the *Cahawba* to New-Orleans. The greatest possible sympathy was shown on the occasion by the Cuban officials.

The body of the late PRESTON S. BROOKS was buried at Edgefield, S. C., on the 14th. It was attended to the grave by an immense concourse of people, with a military *cortége*, attended by music, &c., &c. The face was exhibited to the view of the people, and was still perfectly natural and undecayed. The Edgefield *Advertiser* says, that "thousands came to look, for a moment, upon the strong man stricken down by the hand of death in the mid career of his earthly exertions. Not the least affecting part of this scene was the number of servants who came crowding in, by permission, to see the face of the dead once more before it went down into the grave; among them a weeping old woman, who had nursed the deceased in his childhood."

Rev. F. A. ROSS, D. D., of South Carolina, is writing letters to Dr. BARNES, upon his published views on the subject of Slavery. He takes the extreme Southern view of the rightfulness of Slavery, and treats the Doctor's letters as a movement towards a further division of the Presbyterian Church. The only result, however, he predicts will be to strengthen the position of the Old School branch of this denomination.

The American State Council met at Troy yesterday, for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. About three hundred members were present. JESSE C. DANN was elected President on the first ballot, over JAMES W. BARKER; and H. B. NORTHRUP was elected Vice-President, also on the first ballot, over JOSEPH H. PATTY and A. H. J. DUGANNE. C. D. BINGHAM, of the Albany *Statesman*, was unanimously chosen Secretary. A Committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, which are expected to be of a strong Anti-Slavery character.

A State Temperance Convention for Rhode Island was held at Providence yesterday. NEAL DOW was present and made an address. Resolutions were passed in favor of the enforcement of the main law, the general opinion being that its non-enforcement was more the fault of the officers than the law itself.

The Philadelphia Mail due in this City at 10 P. M., had not arrived up to 12 o'clock last night. It was feared that some serious accident had occurred on the road.

The anniversary of the last French Revolution—that of February 24, 1848—was celebrated last night by a supper and speeches at No. 77 Leonard-street. The company consisted mainly of exiled *revolutionaires*, who participated in the popular movement throughout the European continent in 1848.

There is an unusually large number of small-pox patients in the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. This is owing to the fact that the new building is so well arranged that more of the cases scattered about the City are gathered into it than ever before.

The cargo of the old fillibuster *Amelia* is to be sold to-day, at Ellis' Island, by the United States authorities. This cargo has had a curious history, which we detail in another column.

The Fillibusters' examination was resumed yesterday. The defence promised to produce a deed of transfer from FERMIN FERRER, Col. KINNEY and Col. FABENS, assigning a large interest in the Musquito grant to A. P. O. NICHOLSON, of the Washington *Union*, FLETCHER WEBSTER and SIDNEY WEBSTER.

The *Tennessee* will not get off for Nicaragua and Aspinwall before to-morrow. Two hundred and forty-seven men are already booked, for WALKER and the fever, to sail in her.

In the French Railway fraud case, yesterday, M. MONTHOLON, the Consul-General of France, was examined.

The Treaty with England.

We are not a little anxious to learn whether the Washington *Union*, in its recent article upon the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, (to which we made allusion a day or two since,) is to be regarded as the minstrel of the past or of the future—whether it be playing the "Dead March in Saul," or the triumphal air of "See the conquering hero comes." In plain English, it is of extreme importance that the incoming Administration should take the earliest possible opportunity of disavowing the doctrines advanced by the *Union*.

We yesterday expressed a sincere hope that the selection of General CASS for the first office in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, may really indicate the intention of the new President to govern his foreign policy by the sober dictates of grave repentance and of gray experience, rather than by the impulses of a heady, obstinate, and unintelligent national prejudice, which has insolently arrogated to itself the sacred name of "patriotism." We now repeat the expression of that hope with renewed earnestness.

The proceedings of Mr. BUCHANAN, since his election, have up to this time been marked by a prudence, a caution, and a watchful regard to the currents of sound popular sentiment, from which we are willing (as we have abundantly proved) to argue the best and not the worst things of him and of his policy. But if Mr. BUCHANAN shall really administer the National Government with discretion and success, he will do so because he is well instructed in regard to the opinions, the interests and the convictions of the intelligent classes in the country. These opinions must be uttered, these interests must be maintained, and these convictions must be vindicated through the Press. On the great questions of domestic and foreign policy which will begin to occupy the attention of the new Government, as soon as it is formed and goes into operation, the Press must pronounce loudly and decisively. There was never a time when a more positive utterance of the public will was needed in this country than now; there was never a time when such vitally-important interests were at stake in the wisdom or the folly of our rulers as now. And if there be any soul of leadership in the great journals of the United States, this is the moment at which it should assert itself most unmistakeably, and do its great duties with marked faith and force. Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet have played fast and loose with the diplomacy of Mr. DALLAS; they have neither fulfilled the just expectations of the Minister, with the whole course of whose proceedings they had been perfectly familiar from the beginning to the end of the negotiation; nor met the frank and fair advances of the British Government with Republican sincerity, truthfulness and honor; nor consulted the wishes of the nation, which desires nothing more than a righteous and reasonable settlement of the questions at issue between itself and a great kindred people.

If the principles involved in the Dallas-Clarendon treaty are unsound, then that treaty ought never to have been made. If they are sound, then the opposition to that treaty on the part of the Senate *is* disgraceful to the statesmanship and the sense of that body. But whether these principles be sound or not, the spectacle afforded by the antagonism to the treaty of the very Government under whose direct supervision it was framed, is one upon which no American who respects himself and his country can look without disgust.

We hold the principles involved in that treaty to be eminently sound, conservative, and honorable. We are weary, and we believe that all the good sense of the country is weary, of the vulgar platitudes of Anti-Anglican declamatory fillibusterism. We see that the commerce which binds the United States to Great Britain—that the interchange of the life of the two countries, physical, moral, and intellectual—that the political sympathies and the financial relations of these two mighty empires, have been made of less account in the councils of the expiring Administration and in the partisan caucuses of the Senate, than the blatant demagoguism of a set of men who are supposed to control the politics of the nation, because they can raise or depress the political fortunes of certain prominent functionaries.

And knowing, as we know, that the question of peace or war with England (which is simply the question of life or death for some of the grandest and most permanently important interests of the country) is really involved in the decent and honorable settlement of the Central American difficulties, we cannot look without the deepest concern on any indication which points towards the adoption by Mr. BUCHANAN of such a fatal, foolish and discreditable policy as his predecessor has taken up through ignorance, or accepted through imbecility.

The people of the United States, North and South, the real and responsible *people*, the theoretically sovereign people, do most heartily and unanimously repudiate the violence and the folly of the fillibustering party in Congress and out of it. The fillibustering leaders mistake the traditional and sentimental prejudice of the American nation against England for a vital and active hostility. We hate the English at school, because every people must have some other people to hate in their history, and England is the only nation with which we have ever come into serious collision in the past. But in our business, in our literature, in our life, in our manhood and our activity, we do not hate England. We rather love England, and with a very practical love. We send her everything she will take from us. We take from her all she has to give us, and we never find that we have enough either of giving or taking.

Let Mr. BUCHANAN see this truth and let him act upon it. Let him throw himself upon the character and the capacity of the nation, and disregarding the phantoms of fanaticism, prejudice and ignorance, boldly proclaim a great national policy of good sense and justice, and we predict for him an administration which shall be in every respect of its character and of its features precisely the reverse of that of Mr. PIERCE.

Can the sanest ambition of the sagest statesman ask anything more than this?

Mr. Simonton's Case.

The Investigating Committee have, as our readers are aware, reported a resolution to expel our Washington Correspondent, Mr. SIMONTON, from the floor of the House, where he has a seat as reporter. Mr. SIMONTON is now in this City, seriously ill, and as it is not at all likely that he will have any occasion to occupy his seat again during the present Congress, the fate of the resolution is a matter of no practical importance. The object of the Committee, however, plainly is to *punish* Mr. SIMONTON for something he has done,—and it may be a matter of interest, especially with a view to the future, to determine wherein his offence consists.

It cannot be that Mr. SIMONTON is to be punished in this way, for refusing to answer certain questions put by the Committee—for he has once been punished for that offence, to the entire satisfaction both of the Committee and the House. It can scarcely be for the alleged offence of having given inconsistent answers at different times, before the Committee, for the Committee themselves betrayed him into whatever appearance of contradiction stands to his charge. The reason assigned by the Committee for their recommendation is the following:

"It also appears from the testimony of this witness, that while occupying a seat as reporter on the floor of the House, he personally aided, in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under a promise of receiving a certain compensation, if the bill passed; 'but he has no legal claim for such service, and has not received the fruit of any such interest.' He also aided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, for which service he accepted a small compensation. In view of these facts, the Committee deem it their duty to report a resolution for his expulsion from the House as a reporter."

We do not propose here to make any defence of Mr. SIMONTON, or to attempt any extenuation of the conduct which he frankly avowed to the Committee. On the contrary, we congratulate the country upon having a Committee which cherishes such rigid and austere opinions concerning the purity of the House, as are indicated by their action in this particular case. We hope the House will concur with them and make these sentiments its permanent and inflexible rule. We shall cheerfully assent to the banishment of our reporter from the floor of the House, if we can thereby aid in securing that illustrious body from contact with corruption. But we hope it will make its action general. We trust that the same rule applied to the case of Mr. SIMONTON will be extended to every newspaper reporter, every ex-member of Congress, every outsider who may aid the passage of any bill under promise of compensation, or accept pay for any services he may have rendered in this regard.

We are a little surprised that so virtuous a Committee did not screen itself from unjust suspicion, by making some recommendation to this effect or by endeavoring to ascertain whether any other parties had been guilty of the same offence. Mr. CHASE, an ex-member of Congress, was asked whether he had been paid for aiding the passage of any bills, and he refused to answer. The Committee neither insisted upon his answering, nor recommended *his* exclusion from the floor. Mr. CHESTER, another Reporter, was questioned as to statements he had published, but he was not asked whether he had ever aided the passage of bills for compensation. These inquiries were confined to Mr. SIMONTON, and upon him alone is punishment to be inflicted. If he deserves it, let it fall. We shall never interpose on any personal grounds whatever, to screen any one from the penalty of flagrant and proved misconduct.

But it is impossible not to see that the *real* offence which our correspondent has committed, has been the exposure and denunciation of the corruption which is now proved to exist in the halls of Congress. The Committee has vindicated his action and that of the TIMES;—but it none the less hates the agency which both have had in this transaction. It is not pleasant to have facts so odious, so infamous, brought home to the august body of which these Committee men are members. And they knew that in proposing punishment for the TIMES and its Reporter, they would meet a prompt and cordial sympathy on the part of the House. They are probably right in this calculation. We presume their resolution expelling our correspondent will be adopted by a very large majority. It is sure of the vote of every member who has any share in corruptions proved or secret,—of all who sympathize with the guilty,—of all who expect to clear their skirts from suspicion by excessive zeal against corruption, and of all who sincerely and truly seek to reform abuses. So powerful a combination as this must succeed.

But after all, the country will decide upon the justice or injustice of whatever action the House may take upon this subject.

Canal Tolls—Buffalo and Oswego.

There is a very curious proposition pending in the State Legislature, or rather in the Canal Board, to which it has been referred for an opinion. It is to pass a law imposing upon articles transported by Canal from Oswego to Albany, 200 miles, the same tolls which are paid from Buffalo to Albany, 365 miles. The proposal, it is scarcely necessary to say, comes from Buffalo. The ostensible reason for it is the necessity of increasing the Canal revenues—the *real* motive is to increase the commerce and business of Buffalo.

When articles destined for an Eastern market come down from the West by the lakes, there are several routes by which they can reach Albany. One is by the Erie Canal from Buffalo;—another is by the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, and the Oswego and Erie Canals. The latter, it is alleged, is the cheapest, and takes away from the western section of the Erie Canal business which ought to be done upon it:—and the State is asked to pass a law which shall drive it back. The most effectual mode of accomplishing this result would be by filling up the Oswego Canal; and if the result is desirable, we do not see why the most efficient means of attaining it should not be applied. When the State determined to construct that canal, it decided the whole case; and to ask the State now to discriminate *against* it,—to take measures to drive business from it,—is absurd.

Buffalo is is a thriving city,—but it has yet to learn that other cities have quite as good a right to existence, and to all the natural advantages of their position, as itself. It owes its prosperity to its location at the foot of the lakes and at the entrance of the Erie Canal. If Niagara Falls should wear away and no longer interrupt navigation, Buffalo would lose something of the advantages of her position; but she could scarcely call upon State of New-York to make them good. Yet the Welland Canal has brought about something of the same result,—and to a certain extent Oswego shares the benefits which previously Buffalo alone enjoyed. The State has constructed a canal from each city,—to accommodate both and to facilitate the commerce which the location of each might bring to its gates. That is all it can do for either.

We shall be very much surprised if the Canal Board favor the proposition which has been referred to them. If they do, it will be because their vision is limited (perhaps necessarily) to the single question of deriving the most revenue from the Canals. But the Legislature, which is bound to look to *all* the interests of the State, and to regard with equal favor all its cities and all its sections, can scarcely think for a moment of giving it the sanction of law.

New Guano Deposits.

The guano trade—so important to the agricultural interests of the world—is, at the present moment, attracting special attention in Europe. It is estimated that the guano at the Chincha Islands will last for another century; but as this is a monopoly in the hands of a Government that uses its advantages to raise, at pleasure, the price of an indispensable commodity, great efforts have been made to discover new deposits. In a business point of view, no blame can be attached to Peru. She has been, hitherto, the sole possessor of a valuable article of commerce, and as long as this is the case she has the power, and perhaps the right, to place a fictitious value on her exports. But [illegible] is not the only objection to the Chincha trade. The frequency of revolution in Peru, and the change of Government from one faction to another has been a serious impediment to commerce, and, even as we write, it is impossible to say whether the Islands are in the possession of VIVANCO or CASTILLA; or how far the foreign vessels loading there can be protected by local authority.

The attention of the Government and people of England has been lately turned to certain Guano Islands off the coast of Arabia, situated in Koorya-Morya Bay, about twenty miles from the main land. They were ascertained to be extremely valuable, and a cession of the Islands in favor of Great Britain was obtained from the Imaum of Muscat, of whose possessions they were supposed to form part. They are represented as completely covered with guano; and, though the depth of the deposit has not been ascertained, it is known from actual observation to be more than six feet. According to a rough estimate, it is considered that the quantity of guano on the whole group will amount to two millions of tons, with weather favorable for shipping it during eight months in the year. After the Islands were ceded by the Imaum of Muscat, the British Government, to reward Captain ORD, the discoverer, granted him for five years a license to load the guano for English ports. An expedition to the Island of Haski was thereupon fitted out; but when the vessels reached their destination, and some ninety tons had been actually shipped, the men were attacked and forced to quit by a large body of Arabs, who refused to recognize the right of the Imaum to cede the Islands.

Thus the matter stands for the present. The parties who went out on the expedition complain that proper protection was not afforded them by the British Government, and ask that, for the future, a vessel-of-war be stationed at the Koorya-Morya. This request, considering the importance of the interests at stake, we suppose, will be granted. If so, we may expect a revolution in the guano trade. From the Koorya-Morya group, the voyage to England is twenty days shorter than from the Chinchas, and, once open to commerce, they will draw off European vessels from the Peruvian trade and break up its monopoly. The Peruvian Government will then be forced to reduce its present high prices, and its American customers will be most benefited by the reduction.

The English Labor Market.

Among the standing topics of English journalists, which furnish an unfailing subject of discussion, and, like Parliament, the income tax and the Court, always come home to the bosoms of British readers, are the poor and the poor laws. The poor they always have with them, and how to alleviate their wants and keep them from becoming a public burden are the great problems which engross the attention of both statesmen and journalists. By the last arrivals from England, it appears that the unemployed laborers, who are clamorous for work in almost all parts of the Kingdom, and seeking admission into the "Unions," from an inability to support themselves, were creating very serious alarm, and claimed an unusual degree of attention.

It seems difficult to account for the difference between New-York and London in this respect. In two cities within a fortnight's distance from each other, with a constant intercourse and a very cheap rate of travel, a condition of affairs exists of a totally opposite character in the two places. In London there are thousands of able-bodied laborers of both sexes, subsisting on public charity, and, in many cases, driven to crime, because they cannot find employment; while here there is a constant demand for laborers, and the chief cause of domestic misery is a lack of servants. Here we really have no poor; we have a few poor devils, mostly of foreign importation, who are provided for at the public expense, but, as for "the poor," such as they have in England, who are poor for lack of an opportunity to make provision for their own necessities, we have literally none, and are not likely to have any while we have so vast and fertile an unoccupied country. The labor market in England is almost always overstocked, while with us the demand is always greater than the supply. The puzzle is why labor, like merchandise, cannot be made, or at least left, to obey the law of supply and demand. Why should laborers be allowed to accumulate in English markets, any more than specie or any other commodity? Why not ship the surplus of men and women here, as we ship our surplus provisions, our wheat, corn, beef, pork and butter there? Human beings cannot be reduced to the level of inert merchandise, it is true; but when a true-born Briton is reduced to the necessity of calling on the parish for aid, there can be no doubt that he would prefer being shipped off to a land of freedom where he would be sure of plenty of work for himself and children, to being sent to the workhouse; and it would be much cheaper for the parish, too. Since the close of the war, and the return of the troops from the Crimea, the difficulties in the English labor market appear to have been constantly on the increase, and, at the last advices, there were public meetings of the unemployed poor, calling loudly for relief, and the public journals were again discussing the old subject of "the poor." If John Bull would but take a common-sense view of the subject and send over to us all his unemployed laborers, it would be for the mutual benefit of both nations. What becomes of all the English women who come over here we do not know, but an English housemaid is an unheard-of thing in our large towns; while English laborers are almost as rare. In our manufacturing towns there is no lack of English workmen; but an English laborer on a farm is very rarely seen. It is contrary to the laws of trade, and not particularly creditable to English statesmanship, that we should be suffering here for the lack of laborers while they are suffering from a lack of employment. There ought to be some arrangement by which we may be of mutual benefit to each other in respect to the market for labor.

Government Apprentices.

The apprenticeship system, which has been found so necessary in all the mechanic arts and in many departments of trade, has never been tried in the affairs of Government to a very great extent. We require the officers of our army and navy to serve a regular apprenticeship, and to pass through regular grades in their advancement towards office; but in all other departments of the national service we put men into office without any training whatever. No previous attention or study is supposed to be necessary to qualify a man to take charge of the Treasury, the Post-Office, the War, or the Navy departments; nor need a citizen be in any manner familiar with diplomatic duties to secure an appointment as a foreign minister. Before a man can be appointed to the lowest office in the army or navy, he must go through a course of preparatory exercises and studies, and be thoroughly examined as to his qualifications for the office he is to fill. But we send men abroad on the most important missions without submitting them to any examination at all, as to their fitness, and knowing that they have had no experience whatever in diplomacy. England, on the contrary, trains up her diplomatists, as she does her military officers, and requires her ambassadors to serve an apprenticeship to the business.

In the consular Act passed last year by Congress, there was one section which made provision for consular apprentices, which was the first attempt that has been made by our Government to introduce the apprenticeship system into our civil service. The President was authorized to appoint Consular "pupils" who were not to exceed twenty-five in number, and whose pay was not to exceed $1,000 per annum each. They were to act as clerks, and were to be instructed to make themselves familiar with the laws, language and customs of the countries to which they were appointed, and, when worthy, were promised promotion. Here was the beginning of what might have proved a most beneficial school for the education of a corps of efficient diplomatists. But, unfortunately, we think, Congress has refused to make an appropriation for the payment of this new class of apprentices, and for the present, at least, the scheme must be abandoned.

We hope, however, that it will not be abandoned altogether, and that another Congress will be more liberal. The system, if carried out properly, would have the effect of creating a corps of intelligent and serviceable officials, and save us from the inconvenience of renewing our Consuls in every part of the world every four years.

Since President PIERCE appointed Mr. HAWTHORN Consul at Liverpool, it has been considered that the necessary qualification for that desirable post was having written a biography of the new President; and since Col. FORNEY has failed to be made a Senator, some of his friends have said that he would be rewarded with the Liverpool Consulate. As partisan politics are wisely kept out of the Army, and Navy we do not see why they might not be kept out of the Consular service.

THE WAY THEY MANAGE MURDER TRIALS IN MAINE.—In one of the small towns of Maine, among an entirely rural population, they are enjoying the excitement of a murder trial with as much gusto as any affair of the sort creates, even in this wicked metropolis. A man named GEORGE KNIGHT is on trial for the murder of his wife, and to such a pitch is the excitement carried, that a daily paper has been established expressly to chronicle the proceedings, while the place of trial is crowded with the fairer part of the population, who take their knitting and sewing with them, like German women at a concert, or the Boston ladies at a Lowell lecture. Murder trials have not yet become quite so popular in New-York.

Personal.

Dr. JEFFRIES WYMAN, the distinguished Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University, sailed from Gloucester, Mass., on Tuesday, for Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana. He intends to spend six months in scientific researches into the natural history of Surinam, a country abounding in objects of interest to the naturalist, but whose riches have been only imperfectly explored. Two students in Harvard University, Mr. GREEN, of Worcester, and Mr. BANCROFT, of New-York, eldest son of BANCROFT the historian, accompany Dr. WYMAN. Special attention will be paid by these gentlemen to the collection of specimens of natural history for the projected Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, for which, it will be remembered, the late Mr. F. C. GRAY bequeathed a large sum.

Last Wednesday was the sixty-second birthday of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, and was being duly celebrated in his native place, South Danvers, when a letter was received from him, inclosing a check for $10,000 for the Branch Library of the Danvers Institute.

The Legislature of the State of Maryland having appropriated a sum for an historical painting connected with the Revolution, the order has been given to EDWIN WHITE, of New-York. The subject of the picture will be "Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis."

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston have produced COSTA's "Eli" twice this season, since its introduction in this city by the Mendelssohn Union. Miss HAWLEY, of New-York, rendered the prayers.

Forty students have left the Mississippi University at Oxford since the holidays; the majority having been expelled for the offence of robbing hen-roosts.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, who has just returned from Havana, announces a concert in Boston, to be given at the new Music Hall.

Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, who has been suffering for some time under a severe catarrhal affection, is convalescent.

Prof. GAJANI is to lecture in New-Haven on the "Italian Reformers and Martyrs."

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, 1857:

H. S. Lefman, Jno. Robertson, G. L. Sharpsteen, Dr. W. C. Anderson, W. M. Tileston, F. N. Goddard, C. Borghese, H. R. Angus and lady, Dr. John G. McComb, H. Stull, J. C. Kane, J. B. Minturn, M. D., H. de V. Glintworth, H. J. Trowbridge, J. P. Hummaston, E. Boyle, C. Remington and family, H. J. Butterfield, F. B. Hall and wife, New-York; A. Reid, J. H. Martine, T. L. Hildeburn, Jos. Phillips, H. D. , Penn.; C. Waite, S. W. Hawes, Mass.; J. Coit, Conn.; R. D. Force, Ky.; T. Workman, Canada; M. O. H. Norton, La.; W. C. Langdon, D. C.; C. Thornton, Ohio; W. F. Westmoreland, Ga.

A country Editor in the South gives public notice:

"In the course of two years at the furthest, we expect to make the grand tour of Europe, and it will especially inconvenience us to have Austrian and Roman spies and inquisitors on our track. We give the Emperor of Austria and the Pope of Rome fair notice, if anything happens to us in our journeyings abroad, old Buck will hold them personally responsible."

A Lancaster paper says of Mr. BUCHANAN: "Mr. BUCHANAN is 'bored' incessantly. The other day a map agent called upon him, and was about unfolding his 'sample,' when Mr. B. stopped him by inquiring the price. 'Five dollars, sir,' was the reply. 'Then send it on to Washington,' said Mr. B., as he turned over the page and resumed the reading of his correspondence. On another occasion he told a friend in the city that if 'a crazy-looking fellow,' collecting subscriptions for a certain object, should inquire the way to Wheatland, he should pay him five dollars on his account, but by no means send him out. The last day we saw the President elect go into Michael's, he was followed 'hot foot' by a 'pilgrim' who had 'just missed him' at Wheatland. He rushed into the back room, where Mr. B. was conversing with some friends, and commenced talking to him in an undertone. 'My dear Sir,' exclaimed the future occupant of the White House, 'it is proper I should inform you that there are over one hundred applicants for that office already, and more than a hundred must be disappointed. Send on your papers to Washington, and they will be examined in their order.' The anxious gentleman was entered in such a hurry took his leave in the same manner."

Amusements.

THALBERG'S SECOND MATINEE.—Mr. THALBERG's second matinee attracted the usual number of fashionables yesterday afternoon, and was in every respect as quiet and delightful as the first one. The programme was as follows: 1. Trio in B major, by Beethoven, performed by Messrs. THALBERG, JULES and BERGMANN. 2. Fantasia, "Don Giovanni," THALBERG. 3. Etude, (repeated notes,) THALBERG. 4. Fantasia, "I Puritani," (on the Alexandre organ.) 5. Mazourkas, CHOPIN. 6. "Lucrezia Borgia," THALBERG. It is unnecessary to add that each of these pieces was performed in a superb manner. The delicious quality of the Alexandre organ was once more demonstrated. In a concert room it supplies the place of a small orchestra, and under the hands of Mr. THALBERG is capable of the most varied expression.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A very excellent performance of the comedy of the "Poor Gentleman" was given here last night. The cast included the names of Mr. H. PLACIDE as *Doctor Ollapod*, Mr. BLAKE as *Sir Robert Bramble*, Mr. TOM PLACIDE as *Stephen Harrowby*, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as *Frederick Bramble*, and other members of the stock company, which we are glad to observe is strong, and much above the average. Mr. BLAKE's impersonation of *Sir Robert Bramble* is one of the most genial and delightful in the whole range of English comedy. It is worth a pilgrimage to witness. The ladies in the piece are Mrs. A. H. DAVENPORT (*Emily Worthington*) and Mrs. BLAKE, (*Lucretia MeTab*.) Mrs. DAVENPORT's natural grace and aptness enable her to impart much interest to the character of the heroine. She is a very deserving and talented actress. Mrs. BLAKE's *Lucretia MeTab* is well known, and always meets with the appreciation it deserves.

There is no theatre in the City where this comedy could be better performed than it was last night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment has been leased by Mr. THALBERG for the purpose of giving concerts during the next Winter. It is not his present intention to embark in any operatic speculation; but, as one of the conditions of the lease is, that a certain number of opera performances shall be given, the house will, probably, be sub-let for that purpose. Mr. THALBERG's concerts, next Winter, (after his return from Europe,) will be on a scale of unusual magnificence. Mr. ULLMANN is also a party to the lease.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A rehearsal took place at this establishment on Monday night when the new prima donna, Mme. GASSANIGA, was heard for the first time. She is described as a "well trained and thoroughly-schooled artist," with a voice of excellent quality, and a face of a German, but pleasing expression. She achieved a success.

Why Mr. Flagg Won't Pay Policemen's Salaries.

Our City officials find Mr. FLAGG a hard customer to deal with. The Mayor had his fling at him in the late message, charging that the affairs of the Finance Department are conducted with looseness. But the largest-throated complaint is that he don't pay the salaries of individuals who perform the minor functions of the City Government. The Policemen, for instance, haven't seen his signature since the 1st of January, and their children cry for bread and beans in consequence.

Unless the tax bill gets out of the Legislature pretty soon, there is danger that the Almshouse will be taken by storm, that whole constellations of stars will rise over the "Eleemosynary Institutions," and all our highways become milky-ways for the abundance of the ill-starred beggars. Meantime, Mr. FLAGG sits calm and composed in his sanctum—perhaps provided with legal advice.

The Comptroller, as directed by an ordinance, sends his annual budget to the Common Council in the month of November, and it is customary for that body so to dispose of it that it may be presented to the Legislature, and a bill passed giving authority to the City to raise the amounts named in it by tax, as early as possible in January. Last November, it will be remembered, the Tax Bill was vetoed by the Mayor because he failed to find in it a certain large appropriation for improving the Central Park. Consequently it went over to the new Common Council, and was only confirmed on the 22d of last month, and then sent to Albany. As introduced into the Assembly it was swollen to an amount exceeding the Comptroller's figures by about $700,000. Some items were struck out in the Assembly, including $150,000 of the

[illegible] appropriation, and then [illegible] the [illegible] When the bill receives the signature of the Governor, then, Mr. Flagg says, he will disburse—and not till then.

The question of paying salaries and other expenses in consideration of the passage of the Tax bill has no [illegible] of law, and the Comptroller avails himself of this [illegible] to hold off the Central Park Commission [illegible] to keep out of a tight place himself. He refuses to disburse on account of salaries, [illegible] the Central Park Police would justly claim their stipends long since due them. To be sure, the appropriation in the Tax bill of $20,000 for arrears of the Central Park expenses covers this ground; but our venerable City Cerberus thinks it as prudent to [illegible] any notice out that clause too, particularly as a bill has been introduced into the Legislature by a member of the Committee on Cities and Villages, providing for extensive loans to meet the outlays for the Park improvements. If the Legislature [illegible] should adopt any other not anticipated, the Comptroller thinks he would be obnoxious to severe censure, and might even find himself badly [illegible].

But more especially does Mr. Flagg pride himself on this stroke of his financial policy, since it is understood that the Central Park Commissioners had advertised for proposals for improving the Park on a magnificently expensive scale that might involve heavy damages, if the City should happen to determine the contracts or [illegible] for them, did so [illegible] them. The proposals for these contracts were to have been opened on Saturday last, but the Comptroller's attitude has deferred the happy day. The unfortunate fellows who receive their pay monthly—and their families—are the only sufferers by this tilt between the Comptroller and the Park Commissioners. Those who planned their salaries quarterly are [illegible] from their superior height to contemplate it as a capital joke of a curious economist.

The Ferry Wrongs.

The Aldermen's Committee on Union Ferry Grievances has great difficulty in getting a looby or the [illegible] up to the meetings. The stupid may suppose that this is owing to the fact that we enjoy our grievances and can't bear to have them abated; but it is a more sensible explanation that the aggrieved have no faith in the Common Council's ability or intention to afford them aid. We cannot see why they should not, however. A brief, strong report from the Committee, and a resolution asking the State Legislature to redress the popular woe over the Ferry swindle, would tell in the right place.

Church-Going Pickpockets.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid, Missionary from Burmah, preached Sunday evening at the Stanton-street Baptist Church, and at the close of the services, while the friends were taking leave of the speaker, who soon expects to sail for his field of labor, one of the ladies discovered a boy in the act of picking her pocket.

It was soon discovered that another lady had lost her purse, containing twenty-two dollars. How many more shared the same fate is yet unknown.

☞ The two steeples on St. George's (Rev. Dr. Tyng's) Church are nearly finished, and greatly improve the appearance of the edifice.

Love and Powder.

There was a terrible time about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the "select boarding-house" of Miss Victoria Anderson, No. 12 Baxter-street. Jacob Stewart, an athletic negro man, and an inmate of the place aforesaid, was then and there shot in the left arm by a loaded revolver in the hands of one Geo. Harriett, also colored; the said Harriett being "animated by a wicked intent," &c., &c.

That the shooting did take place is positive, for Stewart is now at the City Hospital, suffering from its effects; why it took place is not so clear, but it appears that Harriett loved his landlady Victoria, but landlady Victoria did not love Harriett her boarder. Why she did not is not known. It might be because he didn't pay up, or because he wasn't good-looking, or because he found fault with the cooking, or—and then again it mightn't.

Certain it is, however, she bestowed her smiles and attentions on another brother of sable hue. The rivals met, and agreed to settle themselves and their troubles by a regular stand-up fight, Victoria agreeing to accept the one who came out victorious. Before the battle came on, Stewart made his appearance, and somehow or other got mixed up in the difficulty, and was shot for his interference.

The chivalrous Harriett has fled, leaving behind his charming Victoria, and the Police who are in search of him.

The Earthenware Trade of New-York.

A very respectable meeting of the dealers in earthenware, china and glass, in this City, was held on Friday afternoon last, at the office of Messrs. B. A. Mumford & Bros., for the purpose of forming an organization under the title of "The Association of Importers and Jobbers of Earthenware of the City of New-York." Its objects will be to encourage a friendly feeling among all members of the trade, to take cognizance of all questions arising in the public legislation of the country, wherein the interests of all are to be affected, and to meet together periodically to exchange the courtesies of social intercourse. Already many members are enrolled, and it is thought all engaged in the above-named branches of commerce will readily assent thereto. At the above meeting E. Cauldwell, Esq., was elected President; John E. Mumford, Esq., Vice-President; James A. Norton, Esq., Secretary; N. Dougherty, Esq., Treasurer; and Messrs. Richard Barlow, Wm. H. Wilson, George E. Bergh and Francis B. Williams a Committee of Arbitration. In times of great commercial depression in past years, no one of the several branches of mercantile pursuits have stood up more nobly in the discharge of their obligations than the crockery trade. This fact has been frequently alluded to and never denied.

Shocking Tragedy—A Woman Murdered and her Body Burned.

From the Toledo Commercial, 18th inst.

On the evening of the 3d inst., Mrs. Ward, the wife of Rayner J. M. Ward, in Sylvania, disappeared in a very mysterious manner. The ensuing morning her husband visited Mr. Allen's grocery, in the village, and informed him that he and his wife were going away, and desired Mr. Allen to tell those who might wish to see him that he had left the place. On the Thursday following Ward again visited the grocery, and had another conversation with Mr. Allen. He this time said that his wife had left him again, [illegible] Ward replied, "On Tuesday night last. She took the cars here, saying that she was going to California." Ward made this statement to a number of the citizens, and as it was so much at variance with his previous statement to Allen's, that suspicions of foul play were immediately excited.

These suspicions were furthered by other circumstances, and it was determined that the affair should be thoroughly sifted. Ward was arrested and examined before Mr. Justice Clark. It was proved at the examination that Ward's last statement at Allen's was untrue, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the Justice in committing him. Some of the citizens, however, were by no means satisfied of Ward's innocence, and they endeavored to still more thoroughly solve the singular affair. They thoroughly searched Ward's premises, and found most indubitable evidence that the woman had been foully murdered, and that her body had been burnt in her own house! In a pile of ashes near the house human bones were found, an upper jaw, almost entire, and pieces of a skull. Two finger-rings were also found, which were recognized as those worn by Mrs. Ward.

The citizens who made the search found abundant evidence, as they thought, that the effects of Mrs. Ward had been all burnt. The lock of her trunk, pieces of dresses, hooks and eyes, and other articles, were found. The citizens searched further. The bed-clothes in the house had the appearance of having been recently washed. On opening the bolster and bed, the feathers were found covered with blood. Blood was also found on a mat in the upper part of the house. A minute search revealed traces of blood in other parts of the house.

Whether the woman had been stabbed or shot they could not tell; but that she had been foully murdered, and her corpse burnt, they were satisfied; and at once proceeded to cause the second arrest of Ward. He was arrested and again examined before Mr. Justice Clark, and was committed to the jail in this city to await trial before the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for murder in the first degree.

During Ward's trial the Justice's office was crowded to suffocation, and the excitement is tremendous throughout the township.

Ward is a tailor by trade. He has been married three times. He married the deceased in Adrian some time last Summer, and carried her to Sylvania. We are told they did not live together pleasantly. Once, as before stated, the woman temporarily left him, in consequence, it was supposed, of bad treatment. Ward is about 40 years old—of medium [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Sumner—Mr. Sumner left [illegible] evening for Washington, by way of Fall River, [illegible] much improved in health, he is still regarded by his physician as an invalid. He has never at [illegible] given up the idea of taking his seat in the [illegible] during the present session; and he is unwilling that Massachusetts should suffer by his absence [illegible] important questions, in which she is interested, [illegible] for decision. He will be there to vote [illegible]. He has engaged passage to France in the steamer [illegible], which leaves New-York March [illegible] and will spend the Summer in Europe. He looks [illegible] [illegible]

Cadet Appointments "at Large."
To report at West Point between the 1st and 20th June, 1857.

1—Alfred Mordecai, son of an officer of the army.
2—John F. O'Brien, son of a deceased officer of the army.
3—Henry H. Humphreys, son of an officer of the army.
4—Lawrence S. Babbitt, son of an officer of the army.
5—Joseph P. Farley, son of a late officer of the army.
6—Benjamin King, son of a surgeon of the army.
7—Wm. F. Niemeyer, nephew of the Surgeon-General of the army.
8—J. Bayard Whittemore, grandson of a navy officer.
9—John Lane, son of an officer in the Mexican war.
10—Richard M. Hill, grandson of a late officer of the army.

The Washington Union on the Dallas Treaty.

From the Union, Feb. 21.

Fortunately for the United States, they are placed in a great measure without the vortex of the boiling whirlpool of European politics. The wisdom of the great maxim of Washington to avoid all interference on our part, and repel all interference on the part of others, becomes more evident with the lapse of time. The necessity of firmly resisting all attempts to inveigle the United States into any partnership or coöperation with Great Britain in their policy with regard to this Continent, and most especially to the States of Central America, is daily more emphatically demonstrated. The United States want no such partnership, no such coöperation. The right asserted by Great Britain to an interference with the affairs of Central America is either based on sheer usurpation, or on pretences having no foundation whatever, or at least none that can sustain claims of such magnitude, and so vitally injurious to the United States. The acknowledgment on the part of the United States that Great Britain had a right to become a party in regulating their policy in relation to Central America, which was virtually done by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has been one great source of all the subsequent difficulties in that quarter. By her own interpretation of that treaty, Great Britain is absolutely guarantied in her right to the protectorate of the Mosquitos, while the United States are restrained in all future time, and under all circumstances, from making any acquisitions by purchase, cession, or conquest in Central America, however necessary they may be to counteract the encroachments of Great Britain in that quarter. The United States have tied themselves hand and foot, while Great Britain is left free to pursue a system of intrigue, bullying, and encroachment, the inevitable consequence of which must be either the possession, or at least absolute control, of a region of more vital consequence to the United States than half the world besides. And why was such a treaty made? The ostensible object was to associate Great Britain as a guarantee of the freedom of the contemplated ship-canal to connect the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. And why was such a guarantee required? The only parties to this great undertaking were the United States and the State of Nicaragua, both equally independent, and equally entitled to make such an arrangement without the assent or coöperation of any other power whatever. Yet Great Britain was invited to coöperate; she condescended to accept the invitation; and her coöperation has hitherto consisted in throwing every obstacle in the way of the possibility of the completion of this great undertaking, both now and forever. The United States have recognized her as a partner in the business, and given a right, or at least a pretext, to interfere. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has created indissoluble entanglement, and so long as Great Britain continues to act on its own interpretation of that instrument, and the United States content themselves with "arguifying" the question, the one is free to pursue its insidious policy in Central America, and the other is in duty bound, according to the London *Times*, to pass neutrality laws which effectually arrest all efforts to correct the blunders of former Administrations. By making a catspaw of Costa Rica, which she has taken under her "protection," and incited to lay claim to one bank of the River San Juan, which she had formally relinquished by treaty, and by extending her Mosquito Protectorate to the other bank, she is in a fair way of attaining the entire command of the great, the only connecting link of navigation between the Atlantic and Pacific, and with it the entire control of Central America. That she will do so, and that General Walker is now almost the only obstacle to the success of the plot, is, we think, becoming every day more evident. While the United States sleeps, Great Britain is wide awake; while one is triumphant in argument, the other is at work in constant action; and it may be taken for granted that Great Britain will be always willing to negotiate while the United States continue in the mean time to acquiesce in her doing just as she pleases, and content themselves with proving she is in the wrong. The policy of Great Britain, though it may not amount to actual war, is directly hostile to the interests and honor of the United States, and is the more insidious and insulting from being perpetually coupled with professions of cordial amity and friendship. If resistance or counteraction should produce war, open war is better than secret hostility, and the nation which shrinks from that alternative from apprehension of its consequences must make up its mind to submit to everything. Surely, some decisive stand should be taken to counteract or, if necessary, resist this dangerous underhand policy in Central America.

From the Union of Tuesday.

The article in our paper of Saturday evening on Prussia and Switzerland should have been marked as a communication. It was written by one of the most eminent statesmen of our country. There is no truth in the statement of the correspondent of the *Herald*, that the article was written by Mr. Appleton. It was not designed either to foreshadow the policy of Mr. Buchanan or to criticise that of Mr. Pierce, but to express the independent views of the writer.

The Rumored Treaty with Mexico.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1857.

The information upon which I contradicted the statement that a treaty has lately been made with Mexico, was derived indirectly from the State Department, and was not altogether correct. I know that the Department has now no information that Mr. Forsyth has made such a treaty as reported, and *that he had no instructions justifying him in making one*; but I have no doubt that the treaty is concluded, and that it will be here on Wednesday. Mr. Forsyth's instructions directed him to be diligent in negotiating a commercial arrangement which would place the trade of the two countries on its legs again, but not to complicate matters by mixing up that subject with territorial questions. The details of the Treaty are variously reported. One statement is that Lower California and Sonora have been purchased for $15,000,000, payable in annual installments of $3,000,000. Certain regulations for the encouragement of commerce and of mail communication accompany this principal stipulation. Another version is that in consideration of a strip of territory, we are to lend Mexico $15,000,000.

No treaty of this character will be acted upon by the Senate at this session, of course, nor is it probable that it will ever be laid before that body. Governor Marcy undoubtedly looks upon our territory as quite sufficiently extended, and is in favor of giving the Gadsden Terminus a fixed location. But no rejection by the present Executive would be effectual. The treaty would simply lie over until Mr. Buchanan assumes the reins, when it would be acted upon as an independent proposition.

Sonora and Lower California are of but little value in any sense. They have a thin and scattered population because they cannot sustain a greater one. These provinces were visited by the great Captain Hernan Cortez, in 1546, and in the course of the last century very productive gold washings were discovered in Sonora, not unlike those of Upper California in our time. The population consists of a few thousand half-breed Europeans and Indians. These regions will be a source of weakness and not of strength, and would be a very dear acquisition as an absolute gift.

It is said that one provision of the treaty contemplates the allowance of American claims to the amount of $3,000,000. This clause may secure the ratification of the treaty. Everybody understands that all private claims against Mexico were settled under the last treaty, and that even a small surplus remained by the decisions of our own Commissioners. There have been no subsequent difficulties in which claims could originate. These pretended claims will be used to bribe the Mexican officials and to purchase votes for the ratification of the treaty by our Senate, and to gain the sanction of the House to the necessary appropriations. I know that this will be denounced as a slander against the public men of both countries, but I give it as my opinion. I have had "moral conviction" to that effect, and hope I may be excused for my bluntness of speech. I should like to express this conviction in a milder form and will soften my language so far as to say that whatever large sum is reserved by this treaty, to meet private claims against Mexico, is for bribery and corruption.

INSPECTOR.

The Rumored Defeat of the Americans in Nicaragua.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

San Juan, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

We have not as yet any communication with the interior, the Costa Ricans having possession of Serapiqui, all the lake, and Virgin Bay. A party of fillibusters who arrived after the Costa Ricans had taken possession of the boats, have encamped some six miles from the Serapiqui. This party of fillibusters have made two attacks upon the position at Serapiqui, and have been repulsed by the Costa Ricans with great loss. The last attempt was made some three days since, with the reinforcements which arrived from New-Orleans, and it is said that they were repulsed with a loss of sixty men. Since that time they have not renewed the attack. It is thought they will have to abandon the undertaking owing to the difficulties which it offers, and also on account of the dysentery which prevails. If it rested with the troops, they would have given it up by this time, as many of them desert by floating down the river on logs, &c., but a few who are favorable to the undertaking, and the officers (who exceed the privates in numbers) prevent them from doing so. However, things are coming to a close, and we hope soon to hear of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—In our advertising columns is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottawa *Free Trader*:

From the Rock River Democrat.

"Having tried unsuccessfully sundry highly recommended hair tonics on our own half denuded crown, we had about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine and glossy a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next."

Depôt, No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all good Druggists.

☞ Good.—It is seldom that a medicine meets with such general favor among all classes, and especially among the educated, as the Oxygenated Bitters. These Bitters are free from alcohol, and are a never-failing cure for dyspepsia.

THE TIME,
THE TIME,
THE TIME
FOR BARGAINS
in China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.,
HAS COME;
and the
RUSH
is immense.
See our advertisements in the Dry Goods column.
N. B.—Don't mistake the place.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied, in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET	8s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET	12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS	3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS	5s. per yard.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK, par value, $25 each—200 shares for sale at $8 per share by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary disease, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, are earnestly requested to attend at No. 168 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the purchasing trustee. Those who have received their deeds, especially on the Hustace farm, it is hoped will be present, as the report affects them particularly. Any lots not paid for on or before that time will be sold. N. B.—The tax collectors for East and Westchester will be there to receive taxes.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

POTICHOMANIE.

☞ Potichomanie, Potichomanie.—The ladies' pastime. The beautiful art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vase into a splendid China vase. All the material can be procured at 303 Broadway.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855.—Durable, beautiful and useful—The labor-saving pen.—*With the many portable styles on hand, we have* just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

Schenectady, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York, Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 10 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WHICH HAS FOR ITS subject the relief of a young member of the Bar will be delivered at Hope Chapel, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has kindly consented to lecture for this charitable purpose, and the subject he has selected, *The History of Crime, and the comparative value of medical and Law testimony*, is one which is peculiarly interesting to the student, the professor, and the public generally. The Committee are: Jas. T. Brady, J. R. Whiting, A. Oakey Hall, Jonas B. Phillips, Horace F. Clark, Robert Emmet, Wm. Curtis Noyes.
Tickets may be obtained at No. 10 Chambers-st., or at the doors in the evening.

L. SILLIMAN IVES, LL. D., WILL GIVE a second lecture on *Church and State Charities Compared*, for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the members of the several conferences, at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—A. WASHINGTON GOFF will deliver an Oration on General Washington at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857 at 8 o'clock P. M. Patriotic music before and after the oration. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Construction of Steam Boilers.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE *Children's Aid Society*, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME —The best Fertilizers known.
Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-phosphate of Lime, $50 per ton.
Mapes' Improved Super-phosphate of Lime ... $50 per ton.
Mapes' Potash-phosphate, for Grass and Grain.
Crops, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley ... $65 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers ... $60 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each. FRED. McCREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE WORKING FARMER—EDITED BY Prof. J. J. Mapes. The ninth volume commences March 1, 1857. $1 per year. Published by
FREDERICK McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

WHITE PLAINS SPY.—ANY PERSON WHO can inform me immediately where I can see copies of the White Plains *Spy* for November, 1855, will confer a favor, and be liberally rewarded, if required. Address J. TOWNSHEND, No. 137 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LIVERMORE & RUDD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
EDWARD LIVERMORE,
EDWARD P. RUDD.
New-York, Feb. 23, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of RUDD & CARLETON, and will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business at the old stand, No. 310 Broadway.
EDWARD P. RUDD,
GEORGE W. CARLETON.
New-York, Feb. 23, 1857.

RUDD & CARLETON,
Successors to
LIVERMORE & RUDD,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.
By special arrangement with the following houses:
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston,
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Boston,
H. C. BAIRD, Philadelphia,
BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia,
LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia,
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia,
PARRY & McMILLAN, Philadelphia.
We will supply all or any of their publications at their prices.

In press, and will be published March 1:
OLD HAUN, THE PAWNBROKER;
OR, THE ORPHAN'S LEGACY.
12mo., cloth, 400 pages. $1 25.
Critics who have read the proof-sheets say of it:
From the Boston Literary Bulletin.
It would be ranked with "The Lamplighter" and "The Wide, Wide World," and cannot fail of meeting an enviable popularity.
From the Providence Daily Transcript.
This is a story of real life designed to exhibit the sudden reverses of fortune and the sordid and soul-destroying tendency of inordinate avarice. "Old Haun" reminds us not a little of Walter Scott's "Anthony Foster." It so frowns upon vice in all its various forms, and so ennobles and exalts virtue, that it cannot fail to exert a salutary influence wherever it goes.
From the New-York Evangelist.
A pure and healthful story, which, like "The Lamplighter," interests our sympathies for the poor and humble, and awakens all the better feelings of the heart.
Also in Press for speedy issue,
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
A TALE OF ITALY.
By RUFFINI. 12mo., fine edition.
DOESTICKS'S BOOKS.
Profusely illustrated by McLenan.

DOESTICKS, WHAT HE SAYS, 12mo	$1 00
PLU-RI-BUS-TAH	1 00
THE ELEPHANT CLUB	1 00

From the Home Journal.
Things so copied, so talked of, so pulled out of every pocket to be lent to you, so quoted and so relished and laughed over as Doesticks's writings, never were launched into print.
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All interested in the latest scientific researches respecting Insanity, Mesmerism, the pretensions of Phrenology, the relations of the nervous system to the mental faculties, &c., should read this work, by the first living authority. Now ready, 1 vol., 75 cents.
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WITH
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IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

JUST PUBLISHED—A PLEA FOR PANTHEISM.—By John S. Hittell, author of "Evidences against Christianity," "A New System of Phrenology," &c. Price 25 cents, mailed free.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—of Feb. 7, with Colored Supplement, containing Portrait of the Queen,—may still be obtained from WILLMER & ROGERS, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
The subscriber will open, this morning, from auction, goods from the late wreck. Some very great bargains in
WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS,
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
WET TABLE-CLOTHS AND WET NAPKINS,
WET TOWELS AND WET DOILIES,
WET BRILLIANTS AND WET CHECK CAMB.
WET QUILTS AND WET BLANKETS,
WET DELAINES AND WET PRINTS.
Also, 25 cases and bales of WET COTTON SHIRTING, but slightly wet, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.
P. S.—Sale positive. This will prove a rare chance to the public to secure a great bargain. Goods sent by express to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn three times a day, free of charge.
ANDREW G. COLEY,
No. 295 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

HOMER & KETCHUM
HAVE REMOVED
From Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
TO THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
And offer their NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
THE WINDING UP
of the
GREAT SALE
of
DRY GOODS.
The advertiser having made arrangements to surrender the premises on the first day of March, it is imperative to terminate the Sale on
FRIDAY NEXT.
Every article in the store
MUST BE SOLD!
And, to accomplish it, the prices have been marked down still lower.
Ladies will find every convenience for an examination of the goods, and they must not forget that the
GREATEST BARGAINS
In the sale of Dry Goods
AWAITS THEM
At CHARLES G. HOOK'S,
No. 703 Broadway.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.
The entire stock of goods must be disposed of before
SATURDAY NEXT,
the sale closing on
FRIDAY EVENING.
As a specimen of the latest reduction,
FINE CHINTZ CHALLIE ROBES,
of three flounces,
are marked down at
THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,
richly worth
TEN DOLLARS.
Remember this, and without delay, attend the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
at
CHARLES G. HOOK'S,
No. 703 Broadway.

DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY!
The stock of
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
HEAVY DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.,
Is almost entirely disposed of, yet
GREAT BARGAINS
Are on hand, for those who will call for them, as the
GREAT SALE
Will positively close on FRIDAY NEXT.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
No. 703 Broadway.

THE GREAT SALE
Is now fairly under way, and
THE RUSH
For bargains is immense.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

White dinner sets, 150 pieces	$16 00
White tea sets, 44 pieces	3 50
Splendid decorated toilet sets, 11 pieces	6 75
Cut Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Cut Champagnes, per dozen	1 20
Cut Wines, per dozen	75
Silver-plated castors	4 75
Silver-plated table spoons	3 50
Silver-plated tea spoons	1 75
Silver-plated table forks	3 00

Make a memorandum of the numbers, and don't get into the
WRONG SHOP.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
White marble stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker.

1857.—SPRING CARPETINGS—1857.
Latest patterns and choicest qualities
PAT. TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, VELVET, THREE-PLY, &c., &c.
ALSO
An immense variety of LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
AT FORMER PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SILKS
Just received, including a small invoice of
RICH FLOUNCED INAUGURATION ROBES!
Latest Paris styles, in colors and black.
At $40 to $45 per Robe.
Also, Low Priced Silks—a great variety of choice styles.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A FRESH LOT OF YARD-WIDE FINE
ENGLISH CALICOS,
SPRING PATTERNS, FAST COLORS,
will be be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 23,
AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP PRINTED MUSLINS.
Just received and open for retail,
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS.
20 cases yard-wide, fast-colors, at 12½c. per yard.
20 cases extra quality, yard-wide, 16c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GOING! GOING!
$250,000 worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks and Bronzes,
THE WHOLE
To be disposed of in
NINETY DAYS.
Make a minute of the number
AND CALL SOON.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CHEAP SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Importation of 1857 Now Ready.
MOUS. DE LAINES, CHALLIES, BAREGES,
PRINTED JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, PRINTS,
BAREGE ROBES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 12 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the latest London and Paris styles.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,
Brocatelle, Damasks, and Curtain Materials generally. Also, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, Brackets, &c., &c.
15 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-ST.
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. Hearn Brothers, and also G. A. Hearn, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.
F. PINCHON, No. 27 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Merchants can be supplied with the above Goods, made of the best materials, workmanship and style, not equaled by any in the United States, and got up of the best class of trade. Not thrown together by machinery or otherwise in a "slop-shop style," for a "Southern or Western market."
Wholesale and retail orders executed by E. CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 387 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth, cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also, very useful in housework, as they can be worn where other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 23 John-st., up stairs.

WET GOODS SALE CONTINUED.—PRINTS, Chambrays, Ginghams, Gambroons, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Irish Linens, Damasks, Table-cloths, Pillow-case Linens, Laces, Collars, Muslins, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 34 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. [illegible] BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, February 23, a superb [illegible]
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS and MANTLES.

THEY ARE GOING.
The public evince their appreciation of the bargains which we are offering our stock. There is a
GREAT RUSH.
[illegible]
First come first served.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
White Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
N. B.—Don't mistake the place.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF [illegible]—JAMES TUCKER [illegible] legitimate Paris Fabrics, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Carlton House.

MILLINERY.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.—[illegible] OF SPRING MILLINERY GOODS [illegible] Silk, Laces, French Flowers, &c., &c., [illegible] styles.
Also, for sale cheap, and on liberal terms, to [illegible] merchants, 100 cases newest styles of [illegible] the latest French designs. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. [illegible] Bowery, [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN, AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about [illegible] a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz:
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. [illegible]
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. [illegible]
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. [illegible]
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. [illegible]
One California Bond of 1870, No. 533.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 534.
The Bonds are $1,000 each.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds. As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package, with the contents entire, to the office of [illegible], No. 56 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note for $500, dated Jan. 16, 1857, drawn by [illegible] DODD to the order of H. H. ROBERTSON, and indorsed by him and others, payable at New-York [illegible] Bank at sixty days, is lost. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
H. H. ROBERTSON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY EVENING last, on Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby, a small black and tan TERRIER DOG, with long tail and ears clipped. Whoever will return said dog to the Merchants' Hotel, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

DRIFTED AWAY—THE OYSTER SLOOP JAMES THOMPSON, from Norwalk, [illegible] Piermont. Last seen near Forbes Island. Whoever picks her up or will give information concerning her to Captain HARMON H. BELL, Norwalk, Conn., will be suitably rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE EVENING OF the 23d inst., between No. 30 West [illegible] av., or in crossing the av., a lady's FUR CAPE. Apply to Mrs. STOUTENBURGH, No. [illegible], or of J. A. STOUTENBURGH, No. 34 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal of the Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT SALE OF PIANO-FORTES AT No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for one week, [illegible] duction in prices. T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Chickering's, A. H. Gale & Co.'s, and others, new and second-hand. Pianos will be sold at extremely low prices. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., [illegible] to their Piano-fortes, [illegible] wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most important improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO NUNNS & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, [illegible] full assortment of instruments made by [illegible] of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $250; one [illegible]. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $150, $200, $250, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND [illegible] 7-octave Rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $650; will be sold for [illegible]. Been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 14 [illegible]

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. [illegible] av., cor. [illegible] Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. F. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Bedford Female Institute, Mrs. E. ROBBINS [illegible], Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Communication had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York City. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., or at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REDUCE his terms on MONDAY, March 2, to the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course of ten lessons, guaranteeing a satisfactory improvement to all, old and young. Ladies' classes will meet at 12, and 4 o'clock. Gentlemen at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. daily, excepting Saturdays. Applications will be received daily, this week, from 9 A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., at the rooms, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Separate parlors for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—The Spring term of [illegible] BEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Broadway, commences on Monday, March 2; students desiring to commute for a full commercial course, at the above, must secure seats this week. Apply this day or evening. One $10 seat vacant.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the public and her friends, that her establishment will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 2 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., a few blocks from its present location.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SAMUEL J. EASTMAN, JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,000 tcs. [illegible] Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,000 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, city and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 tierces A. B. White's and other [illegible] Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for [illegible] 50 do. do. Western Sons, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf. Also 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
500 barrels Railroad Repacked.

500 BBLS. MACKEREL ASSORTED PACKAGES.
Codfish, 100 bbls. pickled, 300 quintals Bay Codfish.
Herrings, 150 bbls. pickled, 300 boxes Smoked.
White Fish, scale fish, fine salt. For sale at small profits to City and country trade by ALLAN & ROSE,
No. 220 Washington-st.

350 FKS. PRIME BUTTER.
4,000 lbs. Ham, shoulders and beef.
Lard, mess pork, candles, soap and starch.
Cheese, 400 boxes prime late and early cheese.
City and country trade supplied with first quality goods, at small profits, by ALLAN & ROSE,
No. 220 Washington-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. [illegible]

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to
S. S. Hayes, Esq., Attorney-at-Law ... Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. McClernand ... Springfield, Ill.
Robert Robinson, U. S. R. Agent ... Midison, Ia.
Hirschman & Looking, Land Dealers ... [illegible]
Ayres, Campbell & Co., Bankers ... Jacksonville, Ill.
C. K. Adams, Land Agent ... [illegible]

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 180 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest [illegible]

THE WARNER PUMP, AND [illegible] sold by E. W. [illegible], No. 152 Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, have removed from No. 10 Wall-st. to No. 18 Wall-st., between Nassau and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. E. Curry, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS. LAST CONCERT [illegible] SALOON. THURSDAY, Feb. 26. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Thalberg's concerts [illegible]

[illegible] THURSDAY, Feb. 26, [illegible] a programme of [illegible]

MADAME D'ANGRI [illegible] MADAME JOHANNSEN, [illegible] MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.

[illegible] ......Mr. Burke

[illegible] MADAME D'ANGRI [illegible] "Don Giovanni," and the [illegible] MR. JOSEPH BURKE [illegible] and the "Huguenot" duet. [illegible] to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] The sale of seats commences [illegible] at 9 o'clock, at Breusing's, [illegible] and Van Norden & King's, No. [illegible] On Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats [illegible] Thursday the remaining $1 50 and $1 seats. All [illegible] may be had at the door during the evening.

THALBERG'S MATINEES. [illegible] the THIRD SERIES OF THE MATINEES [illegible] on Thursday, at Breusing's and Van Norden & King's.

THIRD SERIES OF THALBERG'S MATINEES.

MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5. [illegible] are respectfully informed that all the tickets for the first series are sold, and as there are only about [illegible] tickets for the second series left, which undoubtedly will be disposed of by twelve o'clock this [illegible]

The management hasten to announce a THIRD SERIES of TWO MATINEES, for MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5. Price of Subscription Tickets Three Dollars. Number of subscribers limited to four hundred.

The sale of tickets for the third and last series commences on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, at the [illegible]

THE SCHEME FOR THE THIRD SERIES will consist of entire differently pieces from those of the first and second series.

THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG. [illegible] SATURDAY, Feb. 28. S. THALBERG, MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN, MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA. The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at FOSTER'S Music store, No. 88 South 7th st. All seats [illegible] during the day may be had at the door in the evening. Doors open at 7½ o'clock—to commence at 8. Programme will be published on Thursday.

THALBERG'S FOURTH FREE CONCERT to the [illegible] Public Schools commences to-day at 11½ A. M., at Niblo's Garden. No persons admitted except the [illegible] the clergy, and the physicians, with their [illegible]

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. THALBERG'S CONCERTS. FRIDAY, Feb. 27. The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH, who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with Mr. THALBERG, Madame D'ANGRI, Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE. Conductor......Sig. Abella.

First joint appearance of Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. TERESA PARODI. The duet of "Semiramide." By Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI. First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's GRAND DUET ON "THE HUGUENOTS," By Mr. THALBERG and Mr. BURKE.

MR. THALBERG will play fantasies—"The Prayer of Moses," "Home, Sweet Home," serenade "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "The Huguenot" duet with Mr. BURKE. Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI will sing the duet "Giorno d'Orrore," from Semiramis. MADAME D'ANGRI will sing arias—"Saffo," and "Ricci Waltz." Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH will sing the duet from "Norma." MLLE. TERESA PARODI will sing the aria from "L'Etoile du Nord." MME. PATTI STRAKOSCH will sing "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town." Mme. JOHANNSEN will sing "Grace," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." MR. JOSEPH BURKE will play Ernst's elegy and the duet "The Huguenots."

THE SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S. On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE. EXTRA NOTICE. WILLIAM E. BURTON Will take his first Benefit at his new Theatre On THURSDAY, Feb. 26, when he respectfully solicits attention to the following announcement: DOMBEY AND SON, the most popular comedy of the age, will be performed, with the following extraordinary addition to its usual attractions: Mr. BROUGHAM, first time these seven years, will personate his two old and favorite parts—JACK BUNSBY and JOE BAGSTOCK. Mr. Burton will appear as Captain Cuttle. Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Skewton. Mr. C. Fisher as Dombey; Mr. Setchell as Toots. Miss F. Marshall as Susan Nipper. Mrs. [illegible] will act Edith for the first time. There will be dancing, singing and music, and Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. BURTON will appear together in the mirth-moving farce of AN UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION. And a capital burlesque extravaganza will be given. Box-book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE. E. A. Marshall......Lessee. W. R. Blake......Stage Manager. CONTINUED COMEDY ATTRACTION. THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, 1857, THE BROTHERS PLACIDE as THE TWO DROMIOS. [illegible] and TURNING THE TABLES. Thursday—Mr. H. PLACIDE as the OLD GUARD, &c. [illegible] Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. BLAKE, &c. [illegible] attractive programme for the Benefit of Mr. H. PLACIDE, and his last appearance. The engagement of Mr. FORREST will preclude the possibility of his acting for a few nights. Performance begins with the overture at 7 o'clock. A great dramatic and scenic spectacle, of the most novel and wonderful character, is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Miss Laura Keene......Sole Lessee and Directress. CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¼; commence at 7¼. GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1857, the great dramatic poem, by Goethe, produced with Spohr's music, new scenery, wardrobe, properties and splendid stage effects, entitled FAUST AND MARGUERITE. Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, Reeve, Harcourt, Carpenter, Benson, McDowell, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Alleyne, Miss Howell, Mrs. Atwood and Miss Laura Keene. To conclude with FIRST NIGHT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. TUESDAY—Glorious triumph of the CAMILLE BURLESQUE. Burton as Camille; Polly Marshall as Armand, Brougham as The Author. Also, the new comedy, in three acts, of THE FOUR PHANTOMS; In which Mrs. [illegible] Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, will appear. [illegible] as the Irish Groom. [illegible] as the English Butler. The new Comic Ballet of THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS. On THURSDAY, Mr. BURTON'S BENEFIT, with DOMBEY & SON, a great cast, and the UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25. MISS MATILDA HERON in CAMILLE. To-morrow—MEDEA, and the new and successful petite Comedy of WAITING FOR FUNDS. Friday—CAMILLE. Saturday—MEDEA. Favorite afterpieces each night. Early application for seats is particularly recommended.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-street, (late Burton's.)—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Prices—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 12 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, Feb. 25, will be performed the great moral Drama of the DRUNKARD; OR THE FALLEN SAVED. To conclude with the Nautical Drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN. William......Mr. E. L. Davenport

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 25, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES. Phœbus Perry—J. H. Allen—Willie Grant...Mrs. Nichols. To be followed by the favorite pantomime of RED GNOME. To conclude with the drama entitled THE TOKEN.

A [illegible], THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only [illegible] years old, [illegible] whole body covered with hair. Admittance 12 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25. [illegible] When will be performed Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 acts, IL TROVATORE. Mlle. TERESA PARODI [illegible] First appearance of [illegible] ADELINA PATTI STRAKOSCH [illegible] Signori TIBERINI [illegible] Director and Conductor [illegible] MAURICE STRAKOSCH. Parquet, Dress Circle [illegible] Secured Seats [illegible] Family Circle [illegible] The Box Office [illegible] open daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY. Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled HONOR TO DR. KANE; Or, "Arcane in the Arctic Regions." Preceding with NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN & PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Persons who intend to go to this place to see the SEVEN MILE MIRROR and the GIFT LADY, should go early, as the Mirror commences moving at 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening, and this is THE LADY'S LAST APPEARANCE. Single tickets 25 cents. One Dollar secures four admissions, and the presentation of ONE SHARE IN THE GIFTS, which are to be distributed in a few days. Tickets at Nos. 322 and 539 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE management announce for THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the mysterious and powerfully effective French drama, entitled EUSTACHE; the POSES TORTUEUSES of the marvelous acrobat from Arabia; Dances by the infant [illegible] only [illegible] years old. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIful instruments known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEONS, which Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired in his matinees, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE, père et fils à Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

GOLDBECK'S LAST MORNING RECITAL of classical and modern music, will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at the Spingler Institution, No. 1 Union-square. Miss DE ROODE, Mrs. OTTO FEDER, Mr. W. DOEHLER. To commence at 3½ o'clock precisely. Tickets at $1 each. To be had of all the principal music sellers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st; the Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT girls, situations; one is a good cook, makes the best of bread and pastry, and would assist to wash and iron; the other is a neat chambermaid and washer, or to nurse and do good plain sewing. Both have the best of reference, and will be found willing and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress; can make children's and ladies' morning dresses; would go by the day, week or month, or would like to wait on a lady who is going a traveling; has never been sea-sick; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 335 6th-av., second floor, back room, near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman in a dry goods, grocery or furniture store; has had experience in the above occupations, and would be willing to make himself useful generally, understands English, and has good City reference, and has been five years in one place. Address B. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A REtail drug store, by a young man who is a college graduate; has studied medicine a little; has a good knowledge of Chemistry, and has had some experience in the business; no objections to going into the country. Address E. L. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, will assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL DEsires a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework; is competent and willing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress. Can get the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GERman woman wishes a situation as waiter, or to attend to a store; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Whitehall-st., second floor. Speaks good English.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the country in an importing house to learn the business and make himself generally useful; speaks English and German. Wages no object. Address G. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family; can furnish good City reference. Residence, No. 193 7th-st. Please call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; good City references; apply at No. 54 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WAITING FOR SITUATIONS—AT THE American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st., an English farm laborer, thorough plowman, understands management of cattle, wife good dairy woman; no children. Good Scotch farm hand, gardener and coachman; single. A German gardener, wife and one child. English porter, gardener and groom. Farm and other laborers. An intelligent boy as apprentice to carpenter or other trade.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS of age, desires a situation in a first-class dispensing drug store; has been in the business several years, and can produce excellent reference. A note addressed to DRUGGIST, No. 67 Maiden-lane, care of Mr. Foster, shall receive prompt attention.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Also, female servants for every branch of housework in City or country. JAS. McMILLAN, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORS; ALSO, A lady experienced in operating on the sewing machine, to go to one of the healthiest places in the South. Apply to BALDWIN & STARR, No. 23 Park-row, between the hours of 4½ and 5½ in the afternoon.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family—German or American preferred. Apply this day, at No. 34 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, basement door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO travel either South or West. One acquainted with the paper business preferred. Address M. A. B., office of this paper, for one week.

WANTED—A MAN IN AN ALE STORE, COMPEtent to keep a set of books by single entry if required. A married man may address (with references) BREWER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OFFICE A BOY about 16 years old; one that can reside with his parents preferred. Address in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,582 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A smart active lad, 14 or 15 years old; compensation small for first year. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 1,594 Post-Office.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATEly, two first-rate short-hand writers, to report in the Canadian House of Assembly, during the approaching session. Address G. M., Box No. 200, Post-Office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED.—AN EXcellent woman wanted to take charge of a family of good children under the direction of the mother. The best references will be required. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, *Tribune Building*, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FAMILY, THOroughly prepared to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics; to prepare young men for advanced classes in college, and to teach the smaller children. Any person who will take a situation in the country, in Florida, for a small salary, can apply to the undersigned, at Orange Lake Post-Office, Marion County, Florida. D. A. BURLESON.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. D. A. S. Times office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO has had some years' experience in teaching as principal of an English and classical school, and who is now pursuing a professional course in this City, desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching. Address ARTHUR K., Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, either in New-York or its vicinity, by a lady who has had several years experience in New-York and Brooklyn schools; she is a thorough English scholar, and understands Drawing. Address [illegible] office, for one week.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, just vacated, may now be obtained at No. 34 East [illegible]-st., by either permanent or transient boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family in Brooklyn. For a pleasant room and bedroom, in a location convenient to the ferries, from $10 to $12 per week will be paid. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. B., Box No. 568 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in exchange for a piano-forte. Address CHAS. MILLER, through Broadway Post-Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO little girls, in a quiet, respectable family—one large room. The most respectable references given. Address X. Y., at this office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 36 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 29 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS OBLIGES him to be absent in Europe a part of the year, desires board for his wife, child, (two years old,) nurse, and for himself when at home, in some first-class boarding-house or genteel private family, in a desirable location, for which a liberal price will be paid, and furnish the rooms. All communications gentlemanly treated. Address C. W., Box No. 168 *Herald* Office.

NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, with full board, may be had immediately; also a single room. Apply at No. 3 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPACIOUS AND elegant five-story brown-stone house, No. 106 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, 26½ feet front and 3 rooms deep all the way up, first-class, mordern, &c. If sold, terms easy, but one third down.

Also, for sale, the truly stylish and first-class brown-stone residence No. 129 East 18th-st., three-story, three rooms deep, in complete repair and order, and in all respects a perfect house; is elegantly and newly furnished throughout. Will be sold with or without whole or part of furniture. Shown from 12 to 3 o'clock. Terms easy, but $5,000 down; $14,000 can remain, and for balance would take small country place in exchange.

Also, $10,000 wanted on first bond and mortgage on first-class City property, centrally located, worth double the amount and increasing in value. And a variety of other property. Apply to T. B. VOORHEES, Attorney-at-Law, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREEstory and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE NEAT three story and basement brick house No. 110 Wayne-st. The lot is 20 by 60; the house is 20 by 30 feet, situated on high ground and in the most pleasant part of the city, about five minutes' walk from Ferry, containing all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c. Price $4,500, of which $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Furniture also for sale. Possession given on short notice. For information, apply to GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, on the premises, or at No. 106 West and No. 145 Liberty-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL 4-story brick house on 45d-st., near Broadway; lot 17x98 9, house 17x50; contains all the modern improvements—price $7,500. Also, a 3-story and basement brick house on 7th-av., near 42d-st.; lot 20x100, house 20x45; a liberal amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. CHAUNCEY BARNAND, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 68 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connected with sewer, and all the modern improvements, a small, neat, and convenient dwelling, and rents for $500 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 54 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad dépôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FINE FOURstory modern English basement house, No. 209 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first-class neighborhood; house 20x42, lot 100; house nearly new, and in fine order; 17 rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 vaults, &c. Apply to THOS. MANSON, on premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, situate No. 225 Bridge-st., with modern improvements. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 78 Laurence-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK and basement-house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price, $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 349 Broadway, below 14th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The modern-built three-story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Has gas throughout, range, &c., and is in complete repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Several fine houses near the ferries; will be sold very cheap, (far below their value,) 5 per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. and interest yearly until paid. THEO. MARTINE, No. 199 West 29th-st., from 7 to 11 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—WEST 38TH-ST., IN THAT ELEgant block facing Lamartine-park, No. 194, a fine, large four-story edifice, with all the modern improvements, heated by hot water, and in perfect order. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 399 4th-av., or LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av., on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 104 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-FINISHED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 6th and 7th avs. House 21x50 feet. Lot 98 feet. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $1[illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 65 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in [illegible]-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. EYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, (in fee,) at No. 104 Amity-st., near Sixth-av. House 25 feet by 38; lot 98 feet deep. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Fulton-st. RICHARD S. BRINKERHOFF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, [illegible] with plazas in the rear, situated on [illegible] 5th-av.—built in best manner, and with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE HOUSE, NO. 209 West 31st st.; has all modern improvements, including chandelier and [illegible] throughout; will be put in perfect [illegible] No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON AND near Washington, Union, Stuyvesant and Madison Squares; also, houses in every variety of style and location, from $4,000 to $65,000. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. [illegible] William-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame-house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, thoroughly built; lot 25x100; House 25x36; dining-room extension; black marble mantels, sliding-doors, gas fixtures, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front house, No. 711 West 21st st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price $9,250. Rent $800. Apply to S. P. [illegible]MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement House, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 262½ West 22d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $700.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—SHADYSIDE, the residence of the subscriber, situated near the Riverdale Station, 2 miles south of Yonkers, and 15 from the City Hall. House is frame, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, built in the pointed Gothic style, and 3 years old; is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c., is well adapted from its sheltered position for a Summer or Winter residence; is handsomely papered, painted and grained throughout, and is in perfect order. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house, in the simplest, and yet perhaps most complete manner in the County; is very pure and abundant, supplying also the stables, and a handsome fountain in front of the house. There is a good carriage-house and stable, with 6 stalls, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. The fruit consists of a variety of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, (about 40 vines,) currants, &c. The land, which is 6 acres in extent, is handsomely terraced, and beautifully diversified. Entrance gates of iron, and well made carriage roads. Time from Chambers-st. to the house, about one hour. The advertiser has resided on the place 9 years, (doing business in the City,) and now leaves to go to a larger place. The title is perfect, and the terms will be made low and accommodating, as most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 106 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 96 feet, exclusive of 16 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 26 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 123 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements; $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 132 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick house on Bedford-st., $5,000. A fine brown-stone house on 25th-st., near 4th-av., $12,000. A three-story brick house on 24th-st., near 4th-av., $6,500; two on 26th-st., $6,500, and one on 28th-st., $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 20 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 267 Washington-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEment house and lot No. 262 West 20th-st., (opposite the Episcopal Seminary,) papered and painted throughout, and with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., if desired; lot 16 feet 8 by 91 feet 3 inches. Apply to FRANCIS HOWLAND, No. 119 Broadway, room No. 4.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—THE BRICK house on the northeast corner of Park and Clermont avs., Brooklyn. A model of convenience for a small family. Price $3,000, of which $1,275 may remain. Apply between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. JOHN B. GREGSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY English basement dwelling in 23d-st., near 2d-av., has all the modern improvements. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 60 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN A BRICK BUILDING, two lofts, 22 by 64 feet, with two entrances and two hoistways; may be divided into four shops, 22 by 32 feet, with windows and good light all around. Saw-mill, mahogany and lumber close by. Inquire on the premises, No. 350 Madison-st., or No. 75 Wall-st. WM. WINTERTON.

TO LET.—THE PROPERTY No. 232 THIRD-av., near 21st-st., consisting of basement, 2 stores (now occupied as a clothing and Cigar store,) and dwelling above the stores; also 2 3-story brick houses on 45th-st., near 3d-av., $375; also, the store and rooms above on 3d-av., first house above 52d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—RENT $400—TWO THREE-STORY brick houses, on 45th-st., first brick houses east of 3d-av. Will be let to one tenant. Also the store property, with dwelling, at No. 332 3d-av. Also the store property on 3d-av., one door above 52d-st. 3 to 7 P. M. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 175 AND 177 ATlantic st., South Brooklyn. These stores are in the Athenæum Building, and are very desirable for dry goods or fancy goods; also, rooms on the second floor of the same building, suitable for literary and other societies. Rents moderate. Apply to the Librarian of the Institution.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 176 East 14th-st. Possession given the middle of April. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M. Apply on the premises, or to J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, FRONT BASEment, and part of the third floor of house No. 230 West 21st-st., with all the modern improvements; rent $250. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER AT No. 449 Water-st., between Market and Pike sts., second and third floors, well lighted, and in good locality. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] (west) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or jobbing business. The large three-story [illegible] No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth. A fine situation for a dry goods store.

The four-story brown-stone and brick dwelling houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 26th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Possession 1st of April.

The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st. Lighted by 36 windows, and fronting on three streets; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.

The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. [illegible] Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 189 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOURstory brick building, 25x50, on west side of 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The store will be rented with back rooms adjoining, and finished to suit, and the dwelling part let alone to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 159 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 RUTGERS-PLACE, CORner of Jefferson and [illegible] furnished with velvet carpets and curtains [illegible] in the halls; [illegible] The owner will [illegible] from 10 to 1 o'clock [illegible]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, AND POSSESSION IF desired, the store and basement [illegible] Broadway. The store and basement may be rented separately. The premises are now being put in thorough repair. Apply from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., to WM. J. SINCLAIR, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET.—NO. 783 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—VERY desirable first-class store and suite of rooms to be let or leased, all in complete order; access by stages and cars. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 15 and 16 [illegible]-st., near 8th-av. Rent $[illegible]. Inquire at No. 24 [illegible]-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the Building known as No. 251 Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. 46 East 23d-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, WITH THE FURNITURE AND RENT BOARDED OUT.—The advertiser would rent his country seat to an acceptable party, and would consider the board of his family (three persons) an equivalent for the rent. His place is one of the most desirable on the Hudson. Distance from New-York a little over one hour. Address L. H. C., office of this paper.

BROADWAY LOFTS AND ROOMS TO LET.—The three upper floors of store No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas, Prescott and Metropolitan Hotels, suitable for club or drill rooms, for any light business, daguerreotype or picture galleries, or for offices or rooms; skylight, &c.; size 25x100. Will be let or leased low. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—NEW HOUSES ON 23Dst., between 7th and 8th avs.—rent $600. Also, a large house on Houston-st., near Broadway—$1,500. Also, on 4th-st.—$1,050. Also, a superior new English basement house on Lexington-av.—$1,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

YONKERS—YONKERS.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease, the large new four-story brick building, fronting on the river and near the Hudson Railroad Depot, steamboat and sloop landing, at Yonkers; is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to L. A. GOUDE, over Post Office, opposite, or of T. T. DEVOE, No. 389 West-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE on 20th-st., near 7th-av.; a lease of nine years on the above house is offered for sale; yearly rent, $350. Also, two small houses on 39th-st., just west of 3d-av.; rent $300. Also, a large house on Houston-st., near Broadway. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

IN BROADWAY—A LEASE OF ABOUT 10 years of a building, about 25 feet front by 180 feet deep, between Franklin and Canal sts., with two fronts, at a reasonable rent, to let or for sale. For particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 42 Bond-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 42 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 35 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the elegant marble store No. 60 Vesey-st. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on both Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 422 Broome-st., second door from Broadway. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, 20 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL VERY GOOD OFFICES IN the superior fire-proof building, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Inquire at the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Offices in the Commonwealth Bank building, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¼ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 48 Chatham-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER—A country house (furnished or unfurnished, the former preferred) with stable. It must be situated on the water, within twenty miles of the City. Apply, either personally or by mail, to JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FULL THREEstory house, with all the modern improvements, (worth about $13,000,) between 4th and 6th avs., 15th and 35th sts. Payable $10,000 in good 12 per cent. dividend-paying stock—balance cash. Address HOUSE PURCHASER, at office of this paper.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A small house, or lower part of a house, in a desirable neighborhood, within 5 minutes' walk of Eldridge, near Houston-st. Address A. M., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A BRICK BUILDING OF at least three stories, for a first-class school, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Address HARRIS, at this office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood, a plain, convenient house for a small family, south of Grand-st., east side preferred. Address LEX, at this Office, stating terms.

WANTED—A FULL THREE-STORY MODERN house, between 20th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not over $660, on 3 to 5 years. Possession 1st May. Address J. G., box No. 804 Post-Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN A WELLlighted loft, heated by steam, two minutes' walk from South ferry, Brooklyn. W. A. COLLINS, No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER.—ROOM TO LET ON FIRST floor with steam-power. Apply to DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

FARMS FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT and farm for sale, within one hour of [illegible] the valley [illegible] the town of [illegible] of [illegible] acres, [illegible] of which are well stocked with every variety of fruit trees and vines of all the [illegible] kinds. [illegible] water, having sufficient head for [illegible] The buildings consist of a large and commodious [illegible] cottage house, with wings and library attached, dining-room and kitchen in the rear, together with [illegible] closets and all other [illegible] barns, wood-house, carriage-house, cow-house [illegible] and ice-house, all in good order. The grounds are beautifully laid out with rare flowers, shrubbery, &c. The residence stands on high ground, commanding an extensive view, overlooking New-York Bay, Staten Island, New-York City, Newark, &c. Price $[illegible]. The house and 10 acres with garden and barn, will be sold for $[illegible]. Property in the vicinity is rapidly rising in value, and this offers an excellent chance to any one who can afford [illegible] For further particulars, apply to ALBERT PALMER, or to J. HUNTINGTON, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, or to R. B. ALLARD, [illegible]

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON A Bay, [illegible] Long Island, [illegible] water, containing about fifteen acres. The improvements are a dwelling-house, laundry, and out-houses, stable, ice-house, [illegible] cottage, &c. The grounds are laid out with good roads and walks, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, lawns, and orchards of all kinds of fruit, all under high cultivation. The house is nearly new, and is built in the best manner by day's work and furnished [illegible] with all the modern improvements. The stable contains carriage-horses, draft-horses and saddle-horses; also, close and open carriages, buggies, [illegible] &c. There are also belonging to the place a fish [illegible] boats, [illegible] and fishing [illegible] gardening tools, stock of all kinds, and is in perfect order, complete in every department for a gentleman's residence. A fine bay for sailing, with an abundance of fishing and shooting. One of the most healthy places in the country, and free from all fever and ague, and [illegible] the Railroad within half a mile. Will be sold low for cash and improved City property. For further particulars, apply at No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 17.

FOR SALE.—SCHUYLER'S ISLAND IN LAKE Champlain, comprising about 200 acres, half of which is under high cultivation. The soil is of the best quality, and the ground beautifully sloped. The view from the Island is very extensive, embracing the ranges of Adirondacks, the Green and Franklin mountains, and almost the whole of Lake Champlain, with its islands and the towns on its banks. On the north side there is a fine beach for bathing. The fishing and shooting in the neighborhood is excellent. The Island is situated near the West shore, on a line between Port Kent and Burlington, and about six miles from the latter. The steamboats on the lake will always stop at the island when there are passengers to land. There is a dwelling and three barns on the premises. For a country seat or Summer hotel the location is unsurpassed, and the property is offered at a very low price. For further particulars apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, No. 89 William-st., 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED THREEquarters of a mile west of the beautiful village of Geneva, Ontario County, on the Geneva and Rushville plank-road, containing 130 acres of the first quality of land, well watered and fenced, and under excellent cultivation, with an abundance of choice fruit trees. The improvements consist of a large brick dwelling house, with wings and kitchen additional; two tenant or farm houses, [illegible] stable, ice-house, work-shop, and large barns and sheds. The house occupies a commanding situation, overlooking the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the villages of Geneva, Waterloo and Seneca Falls, with a varied and extensive view of the surrounding country for 20 miles. Its proximity to numerous churches, excellent schools, railroads, and its healthy locality, render it one of the most desirable residences in Western New-York. For further particulars and terms, apply to JAMES H. WOODS, No. [illegible] Pine-st., New-York, or to the proprietor, PAUL MITCHELL, Maple Hill, near Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY GOOD FARMS, from 10 to 100 acres, in and near the village of Madison, Morris Co., New-Jersey; 7 farms, very desirable properties, and worthy the attention of those who are desirous to purchase country property. One of these farms, [illegible] acres, is within 10 minutes of the Dépôt; good house and out-buildings, nearly new, with good fruit of all kinds, shrubbery, flower garden; beautifully situated, and well shaded with trees, &c.; also, several houses and gardens attached, &c. Beautiful country site for country residences. S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the Dépôt.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND TERMS EASY.—A farm of 55 acres, at New-Lotts, [illegible] miles from the Fulton Ferry, 1¼ miles from the junction of Fulton and Division avs., ¾ mile from Cypress Hills Dépôt, 25 minutes by the cars, 80 rods from a public landing; good boating, fishing and gunning; farm is about 2 miles from the City limits, is well watered, and a good garden or dairy farm; extremely healthy and desirable. Will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is leaving the country. Inquire of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn; or of A. SARGENT, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING-SITES FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two miles north of Newburg, having a magnificent view of the River, Bay, and surrounding country for many miles. Twenty acres, with house and outbuildings; thirty acres, [illegible] with a vineyard of over 1,000 grape-vines. Two lots adjoining of 11 acres each, between the splendid country-seats of W. S. Delano and F. Hood, Esqs. Inquire of W. L. THAYER, on the premises, or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm and country residence, 36 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x[illegible], with wing 20x30; also, farm house, carriage house, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN E. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—OF A FINE FARM NEAR Smithtown, Long Island, containing 160 acres, half in the highest state of cultivation, balance timber; new dwelling, 30x36, with marble mantels, &c.; wing with dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms. Large barn, wagon house, granary and sheds for 30 cattle; ice-house, &c. Is well watered and has a great variety of fine fruit and a thrifty locust grove. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—Ten acres, with fine roomy mansion, 40x40, wings 30x20 and 30x20. Verandahs on three sides; beautiful lawn and ornamental grounds; great variety of fine fruit; choice flowers and shrubbery, green-house, bay, poultry and carriage houses; fine brook; splendid views; ½ mile from dépôt, and near the centre of the City. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country residence, with 20 acres good land; all necessary improvements thereon and complete—barn, outhouse, fruit, &c.; situated on the Boston Turnpike, Westchester County, one mile from Mamaroneck Dépôt. For further particulars, apply to JAMES DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st.

CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR SALE.—FORty-two or eighty acres of arable land, just outside of the rapidly growing city of Chicago, for sale at a low figure. Also, eighty acres in Indiana. Good property in this City would be taken in exchange. Inquire of Dr. W. BODENHAMER, No. 820 Broadway.

WISCONSIN LANDS—FOR SALE OR EXchange for any kind of merchandise, shares in a Land Association in Wisconsin that will yield a fortune to some one shareholder. Shares only $6. For maps and particulars, inquire at No. 213 Broadway, room No. 16, from 10 till 1.

FARM FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—160 acres of excellent land, with new and first-class buildings, well watered and fenced, with abundance of fruit, in New-Jersey, near line of railroad, within thirty miles of New-York. Apply to-morrow, to WM. W. SMITH, No. 11 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 46 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 88 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED 12 MILES from the Chestnut-st. Dépôt, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within eight miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 44, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Captain GEORGE R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 4, North River.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA ASPINWALL AND PANAMA RAILROAD, TOUCHING AT SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,[illegible] tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per lb. on excess. For freight or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS COMpany's Express, per steamship TENNESSEE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, via SAN JUAN and ASPINWALL, in charge of SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels and letters for Nicaragua and California until 1 o'clock. BERFORD & CO., No. 134 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... Lot known by street No. 410 Broadway, leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

[illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 126 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Bayard, near Mott st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the south west corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No. 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the [illegible] corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee. No. 130 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the improvements, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th-st. Also, the lot adjoining [illegible] Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEDDLER'S CHANCE.—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, fancy and staple ornaments, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, 500 lots of good articles in daily demand for ladies' and gentlemen's wear—description cannot be given. Also, 40 choice brands of Havana cigars, sure to suit, and in lots to suit. N. B.—At private sale, at one-third less than cost, second-hand and new furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, mattresses, beds, &c. No reduction from price.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 267 (new No.) Canal-st., near Renwick-st., comprising a general assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, rosewood piano, carpets, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, &c., with which the sale will commence. Deposits required at the time of sale.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL, BY order of Executors, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M., the stock, good will, and fixtures, of a fancy basket and toy store, at No. 261 Canal-st., corner Renwick.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... the following real estate, viz.:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house [illegible] ... portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease until May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $100 [illegible] ... book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between Chatham-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st., and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 487, 489, and 491 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 481, 483, and 485 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the leases of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 166, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1860; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive [illegible] per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 448 Pearl-st., and No. 231 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1860; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved by the lease of [illegible] per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 9th-st., commencing 92 feet west of the 2d-av., lot 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 30 feet 8 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing [illegible] feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 25 feet wide and 50 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is occupied by and identified as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 23d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, JR., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Coun'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 26, 1857.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No. 159 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, to which he would invite the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture, all of which was made to order, and been used but a short time. The whole will be peremptorily sold without reserve, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionably-furnished house, consisting, in parlors, of splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nuns & Fisher; magnificent suite rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three-color brocade; one full suite in gold and blue brocade—one double suite covered in maroon velvet. All of these suites are of the best description. Two richly carved etageres, mirror fronts; elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with bases; brocade and lace curtains; Egyptian and statuary-top centre and pier tables; French escritoire; velvet and Axminster carpets, Turkish lounges and chairs to match; rosewood reception chairs, embroidered Elizabethan chairs; elegant China vases and parlor ornaments; 4 six-light English chandeliers; corner etageres; bronzes, elegant paintings, &c. Dining-room, library and chamber furniture—Elegant carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.—all to match; superb hair mattresses and bedding; French sofas; tête-à-têtes; clocks, candelabras; two elegant rosewood secretary bookcases, one library do.; oval mirrors; extension dining and tea tables; solid silver, with a large variety of splendid China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., of every description, with a large quantity of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, not enumerated in this advertisement. The sale will be positive, rain or shine. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantle mirrors, suits of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 225 14th-st., West of 6th-av. F. NASH will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suits of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade and plush; 1 do. in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary, bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; 3 superior rosewood etageres, marble tops with mirror-doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception-chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror-backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, china dinner set, rich gold band; decorated tea and coffee sets; ruby and cut glassware; pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus; washstands with marble top; costly decorated china toilet sets; best hair mattresses, beds and bedding; French oval mirrors; mahogany suit of furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, hall-stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.; being the entire contents of said house. Dealers and others will do well to attend. Sale positive.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &C.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½, at salesrooms No. 112 Nassau-st., by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, a part of which was manufactured by a Broadway dealer for his customers,—consisting in part of twelve richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in fashionable French-satin brocatelle, which for good taste in style and finish are equal to any manufactured in this City; solid rosewood centre-tables, beautifully carved to match the suites; superior etageres, with mirror fronts and backs, some of which are of an entirely new style; French escritoires, secretaire book-cases, music cabinets, 6⅞ and 7 octave pianofortes, by City makers; French-plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames; extensive dining-tables custom-made oak and walnut sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, rockers, bedsteads, of the Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also, a variety of good second-hand furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CABINET FACTORY—Known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of grounds with the buildings, steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being in size 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 57, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 136 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE, BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Wednesday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st. Extensive and peremptory sales of superior cabinet-made furniture. Comprising solid carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, in suites, sofas, tête-à-têtes, centre, card, sofa and pier tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses and pillows, iron bedsteads and iron furnitures, clocks, silver-plated ware, china and glass ware, fancy goods, and a general assortment of house-furnishing goods, worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THAT DESIRABLE LOT and 4-story brick store (No. 151) on the north side of Fulton-st., next to the corner of Broadway, will be sold at auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and 20 per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, 1857, when the deed will be given. The balance, 70 per cent., of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 89 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, including a large assortment of fine City-made work, without reserve for cash.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, marble-top centre and side tables, carpets, China tea sets, vases, clocks, office desks; a lot of fancy goods, kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP WILL SELL [illegible] ... rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] ... and etagere ornaments; rich China vases, antique and modern oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, rosewood piano-forte, [illegible] octave, made by C. & Stodart; rosewood bookcase, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, glassware, silverware, &c., bed-room furniture, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, mattresses, palliasses, lounges, oil-cloths, carpets, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S 5th regular Spring Trade-Sale of hardware, &c., consisting of a general assortment, will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Also, with which the sale will commence, an invoice of stock goods—damaged goods. Also, at 12, for account of the underwriters, one case Rodgers' ivory knives and forks, fine spring cutlery, scissors, razors, &c. Also, three casks assorted hand, panel, back and web saws. Also, one cask fine table cutlery, assorted. Catalogues day previous.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 15 and 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of bedsteads, feather beds, washstands, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, carpets, crockery, copper boiler, steam table and pipes, large range, fixtures, &c.

F. G. QUEVIDO, Att'y for Mortgagees.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION IN RAHWAY, N. J.—The last chance is now offered for the now magnificent building site on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, containing 30 acres, on a high and healthy location of some 70 feet above the town, giving a view of some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. Also, at the same time, a farm of 180 acres adjoining the said lot. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and well watered, with a large two-story house, two large barns, cow-houses and out-buildings in abundance, with fruit of all kinds. Said lands so connected, lying between three roads, are well calculated to cut in lots of 5, 10 or 20 acres each. For persons doing business in the City and wishing to form a settlement of country seats, this sale offers great inducements, as it cannot be surpassed for beauty of scenery, convenience of travel to and from the City, 15 minutes' walk from Rahway Dépôt, one hour's ride by railroad from the City, cars plying ten times each way daily. Sale will take place on TUESDAY, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Carriages in attendance on day of sale, to meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Persons wishing to view said property before day of sale, by addressing one day ahead to Wm. Manning Martin, Rahway Post-Office, (box 98,) will be met at any time or train of cars appointed; or by inquiring of Mr Woodruff, Ticket Agent at Rahway, for the subscribers.

WM. MANNING MARTIN, LEANDER BISHOP, } Proprietors.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn.; on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1¼ from the dépôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building lots, within 20 rods of the dépôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for buildings for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 14, 1857. G. MATHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Said place contains 8 acres of good land, with convenient house and barn, suitable for a gardener, situated on Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one-quarter of a mile east of Jamaica, and within five minutes walk of the depot. If not sold previous to SATURDAY, February 28, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Caleb Weeks, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy and made known on the day of sale. For particulars inquire of ERWIN J. CRANE, No. 9 Front street, New York, or LAURENS REEVE, Jamaica, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot boat, of about 74 tons carpenter's measurement; not named nor completely finished. She is 57 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches hold. Built last Summer, by day's work, of select materials, and with especial regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 2-inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water-line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small centre-board, and about 20 inches of keel and shoe; outside ballast of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 6 inches. She is on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN RAYCRIGG, Passaic, New-Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 50 Warren-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING FEMALE SEMINARY, located near a large populous and thriving city in the western part of this State, now enjoying a liberal patronage. The buildings are new and in perfect order. This is a rare opportunity for a principal with some capital. Address, for particulars, DENISON & SMITH, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—ONE PARTNER OF A large wholesale manufacturing business, forced from ill health to retire, desires to dispose of a part interest. The profits for one year over $12,000, is permanently established, with valuable contracts on hand. Cash payments not required. Address, with real name, FIRM, Daily Times.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established business which will pay $20,000 per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, Times office, N. Y.

TO BASKET-MAKERS.—FOR SALE, AS soon as it can be peeled in the Spring, from 5 to 10 tons willow, warranted of the first quality, and well whitened. Basket-makers will please send proposals for the same, stating price to be paid on delivery in New-York, or else here. Also, wanted, a good basket-maker. Address GEO. J. COLBY, Waterbury, Vt.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of the old established leather and finding store No. 87 West Broadway, next to the corner of Duane-st.; or the fixtures and good-will, without stock. Inquire at No. 87 West Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 12 noon.

CATTLE DEALERS.—PREMIUM CATTLE—Five full-blood Devon Cows; one two-year old bull, from Hulbut's imported bull Prince Albert—will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is engaged in other business. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, office No. 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

$3,000. A FORTUNE.—MUST BE SOLD immediately, a splendidly fitted up money making saloon and restaurant, near the Broadway Theatre. A lease at low rent. The owner must go West. Apply in the saloon No. 387 Broadway.

CLOTHING STOCK FOR SALE.—AN ENtire stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also store fixtures and good will of business. Inquire of P. F. RANDOLPH, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WOULD be exchanged for other property; a Restaurant doing a good business in the lower part of the city. Inquire 107 Bowery.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A SIX-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER, with shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex. American Congress from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. R. MESSENGER & CO., No. 35 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] Life Insurance Company, JANUARY [illegible], 1857. [illegible]

Balance on hand Jan. 1, [illegible]		[illegible]
Premiums rec'd during the year		[illegible]
Interest received during the year		[illegible]
Total receipts for year		[illegible]
Paid losses, unpaid Jan. 1, 1856, $9,700 00; paid losses by death during the year $110,348 75	$120,048 75	
Paid canceled policies	22,[illegible]	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	18,[illegible]	
Paid commissions to agents	26,[illegible]	
Paid physicians' fees	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]
Paid dividends during the year		[illegible]
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,[illegible]
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death	10,000 00	
Cash on hand		$ 26,[illegible]
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds		31,500 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds		25,[illegible]
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds		25,[illegible]
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent bonds		50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts		500 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount		1,[illegible]
Real estate		[illegible]
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest		[illegible]
Loans on scrip		6,[illegible]
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission		17,[illegible]
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,404,512 16
Total amount of dividends paid to date		[illegible]
Total amount of claims by death paid to date		[illegible]

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1855, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON, EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET, JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER, ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW, RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN, JOEL W. CONDIT,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees		$[illegible],101 26
For Interest on Investments		280,170 59
For Annuities		5,[illegible]
Total		$1,045,[illegible] 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$[illegible],138 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	16,757 40	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	33,[illegible]	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,272 04	
Paid Annuities	2,[illegible]	
Paid Commissions to Agents	32,[illegible]	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$[illegible]
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,178,034 [illegible]
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 33

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,[illegible]
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,639,795 00
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	5,121 08
Due by Agents	47,[illegible]
Total	$3,788,784 [illegible]

Number of Policies issued during the year ... 2,061
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857 ... [illegible]

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, Richard Patrick, Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore, Joseph Blunt, Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley, Nathan'l Hayden, Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady, Jonathan Miller, Wm. B. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe, Abra'm Bininger, Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H McCurdy, John Wadsworth, Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn, Jno. P. Yelverton, John P. Treadwell,
William Betts, Wm. J. Bunker, Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson, Sam'l L. Cornell, Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift, John M. Stuart, W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe, Hamlin Blake, George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$1,059,[illegible] 65
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	$348,563 21	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	59,299 96	
Amount of endowment received same time	59 40	408,[illegible] 57
Total		$1,467,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$176,558 29	
Amount paid interest on dividends, reinsurances, &c.	13,869 87	
Amount paid for taxes	2,791 42	
Amount paid salaries, fees to Physicians, Trustees, &c.	13,[illegible] 92	
Amount paid printing, stationery, office rent and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,104 53	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	33,309 06	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	25,276 73	275,[illegible] 33
Total		$1,191,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$[illegible],069 39
Invested in New-York State securities	162,282 04
Bonds and mortgages	497,[illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1857	12,979 65
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1857	24,029 68
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	430,412 36
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	39,096 95
Total	$1,191,[illegible]

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on all Life Policies which have been in force 12 months prior to Jan 1, 1857, and 6 per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium, where parties have given premium notes.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin, Alf. Freeman, M.D., John M. Nixon,
John S. Bussing, Henry I. Seaman, Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller, William Barton, W. C. Dusenbery,
H. Suydam, Jr., George Greer, I. C. Kendall,
J. I. Rogers, John Mairs, Wm. Patrick,
David Dows, Russell Dart, W. H. Appleton,
C. J. Martin, Pliny Freeman,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 28 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

EAST BROOKLYN ACCUMULATING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The Directors of the above Association hereby notify the Stockholders that on and after Jan. 1, 1857, they will pay on each share of stock withdrawn the sum of $100 over and above the amount of dues paid in to the time of such withdrawal.

Such arrangement to continue until Jan. 1, 1859.

S. C. BARNES, Actuary.
Kent-av., near De Kalb-av., East Brooklyn.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. Co., TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R.R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$4,000 WORTH OF 2D MORTGAGES FOR SALE AT 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—The property is improved, productive real estate in Brooklyn, (8 minutes walk from the ferry,) and is worth $12,000 over the amount for which it is mortgaged. Address W. D., at the Times office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, and $50,000 to invest in purchase of bonds and mortgages at a discount. Prompt attention given to all applications for loans.

CHAS. E. MILLER & CO., No. 106 Broadway.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 2 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated; advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE [illegible] ... will also [illegible] ... Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards, at 60 per £. Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1857.

LOAN OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS FOR THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the same will be publicly opened, for a loan of one million of dollars, for paying awards for lands taken for the Croton Reservoir, and for commencing the construction of the work. The stock will be issued in pursuance of chap. 549 of Laws of 1854, and chap. 21 of the Laws of 1857, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal reimbursable in the 1st of October, 1875. The stock will consist of ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit. This stock will form a part of the Croton Water Debt, and the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal, is secured by the Sinking Fund, established by ordinance of 1844, and the Amendments made applicable to this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also pledges all the revenues of the Corporation are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that, in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax, such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Bid for cent. loan of the Croton Reservoir," and the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at its London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorized agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March.

C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 229 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP, By WM. C. GILMAN & CO., No. 16 Merchant's Exchange, corner Hanover and Wall sts.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS is now payable on each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. 35 Merchants' Exchange.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, Feb. 20, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have dec'ared a half-yearly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Monday, March 2, proximo. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh13,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

H. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11,'55-1aw2yW*

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender, Fred'k DePeyster, T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh, Jas. Donaldson, E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous, John Brouwer, G. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmoney, Arthur Leary, [illegible] Wells,
Peter Morris, G. W. Coster, J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan, John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing, Silas Bronson, G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence, E. E. Eno, Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend, John Watson, U. J. Smith,
C. E. Swords, Jos. W. Corlies, Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis, Samuel Willets, S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh, Wm. K. Strong, Robert M. Brown,
John Penfold, S. T. Nicoll, J. S. Boyd,
John Compton, Geo. Griswold, Jr., A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight, Noah S. Hunt, Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence, Thomas Small, L. Terrance,
L. S. Suarez, J. H. Ransom,

JAMES E. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York.
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 14 Wall-st., near Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—CANANDAIGUA AND [illegible] ... B. FIELD and THOMAS C. BURLING against THE [illegible] COMPANY, and others.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court [illegible] ... Thursday, the 30th day of April next, at [illegible] o'clock of that day, the following property [illegible] ... the railroad constructed from Canandaigua [illegible] ... in the County of Schuyler, (formerly in the County of Chemung) known and called the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad [illegible] ... of every description, belonging to said Company [illegible] ... will be sold separately.—Dated Canandaigua, Feb. [illegible], 1857. JOHN RANKINE, Jr., Referee.

H. O. CHESEBRO, Attorney. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES OSBORN, WILLIAM B. SOUTHMAYD and ALONZO B. SHARP, plaintiffs, against JAMES BAILEY and WILLIAM BAILEY, defendants.—Summons for money on demand, contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1856, and the sum of fifteen hundred and [illegible] seventy hundredths dollars, with interest from the November 21, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 19, 1856. ROBT. BENNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES OSBORN, WILLIAM B. SOUTHMAYD and ALONZO B. SHARP, plaintiffs, against JAMES BAILEY, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract, (com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 19th day of December, 1856, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and eighty-five [illegible] dollars, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of April 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 19, 1856.

ROBERT BENNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[illegible]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in the chancery side thereof, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, contracted on or prior to the 5th day of [illegible] A. D. 1856, are required to present and establish the said claims and prove up the same before me, L. C. P. FREER, Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago, in said County, on or before the 9th day of April, A. D. 1857.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

GENERAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the [illegible] Real Estate Hide Association of the City of New-York, are requested to present the same at the office of the Trustees, on the premises known as the Hide House, corner of [illegible] 'st-av., and 6th-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, (Sundays excepted,) until the 10th of March next, and immediately after that day the assets of the Association will be divided among the stockholders.—Dated New-York, 24th February, 1857.

By order of the Trustees,
S. P. PATTERSON, Pre. Ident.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. 70 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, AQUILA G. STOUT, SIDNEY MASON, } Executors.

ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of said deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 21, 1856.

CATHARINE MORAN, LANDON LENNON, } Executors.

n28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY R. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at their residence, No. 269 Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.

M. MEAD, SARAH MEAD, } Administrators.

n28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 296 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.

WALTERS S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

d-17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. 289 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1856.

EPENETUS SNIFFEN, Administrator.

d24-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.

FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

o15-law6mW*

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANICAL combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being [illegible] ... Tables of all sizes, slate or marble beds [illegible] ... at the old stand, No. [illegible] Ann-st. L. DECKER. [illegible]

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company [illegible] ... SAMUEL SEYMOUR, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE OLD COPARTNERSHIP of [illegible] ... CLAPP & CO. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

French Revolution—Celebration of the 24th of February, 1848.

A social reunion of the Red Republicans and ... liberal ... from the European Continent, was held last night at No. 12 Leonard-st., to commemorate the rising of "the people," on ... 1848. The celebration was one ... About 150 Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, ... and Poles (including half-a-dozen ladies) met in a spacious bar-room in one of the back slums of Broadway, and there ... the cause of ... Republican simplicity. Every man paid his 50 cents for admission, and, being admitted, every man did the best he could for himself. The principles, Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité were both theoretically and practically the predominant features of the occasion.

After consuming incalculable quantities of veal, ... and ... the company was called to order by the President, M. Frochmann, who, supported by Messrs. Charras, Vaghall and ..., the secondary officers, seconded ... and inaugurated the oratory of the fête by ... silence and attention.

The following toasts were proposed and replied to:

1. ... la France de la République Universelle.
2. A la République de 1848.
3. Au Brutus.
4. A l'avenir.
5. L'abolition de la peine de mort.
6. A la ville de New-York et ses institutions, et les Républicains Américaines en général.
7. L'abolition de l'armée, et du clergé, et le Gouvernement direct du peuple.

In response to the first toast,

M. Bacon delivered a written address (in French, as all the speeches were) eulogistic of the principles which led to the last French Revolution, and expressive of the hope that during the ensuing year another such opportunity might occur for the exhibition of Republican sentiment.

M. ... responded to the second toast. He addressed the French Republic as the "sainte mere des ..., libératrice des opprimés, protectrice des ...," and wound up by exclaiming, "Vive la République Universelle, Democratique et Sociale! Vive la grande famille! Vive l'amour! les tyrans ne sont plus! salut et fraternité!"

This was about the substance of the speeches generally.

M. Barriere, one of the escaped exiles of Cayenne, briefly and appropriately responded to the third sentiment.

M. Langenschwartz, a German, replied to the 4th. He apostrophised the guillotine in terms of extravagant eulogy, and pitched right and left into S... for his sycophancy of Louis Napoleon, and the Herald for the falsity of its reports. His remarks were occasionally received with marks of disapprobation and muttered exclamations of "Le misérable!" M. ..., M. E. Robillard, M. Suireau, and several others, acknowledged the remaining toasts in appropriate addresses.

M. Martinet sang with great spirit the song "Les ...," in the chorus of which the entire company joined with admirable effect.

Amid renewed cries of "bis! bis!" and counter cries of "La Marianne!" the singer complied with the apparent wish of the majority and gave "La Marianne," which was received with loud demonstrations of applause.

Several other songs, revolutionary, patriotic and sentimental, were sung to a good humored but noisy audience.

The most uninterrupted good feeling prevailed, and, bearing the terrific din of a cosmopolitan crowd of chattering Republicans, the utmost decorum and order characterized the entire proceedings.

After singing the Marseillaise, which was given con amore, with a vigor which only Frenchmen know how to impart to it, a great many of the company withdrew.

Volunteer Street Sweepers.

The *Journal of Commerce* recommends that the Police Department should arrest all the little barefooted boys and girls who earn a few pennies by sweeping a passage through the mud at the street crossings. The argument of the *Journal* is that these industrious little mud-larks learn to be beggars by the encouragement they receive in their voluntary labor. But such hard and useful labor as they perform, we should say, would have anything but such an effect as our cotemporary anticipates. Beggars are not made by such hard work. If it were not for the services rendered by these little creatures with their stump-brooms, the streets would be altogether impassable, and instead of arresting them the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps should be compelled to compensate them out of his own perquisites for performing the duty which he neglects to fulfill.

The French Railway Fraud.

The examination in this case was resumed yesterday. M. Charles Montholon, Consul-General of France, was examined touching his application for the extradition of the parties. Affidavits of officers of the General French Railway Company, against whom the frauds in question were alleged to be perpetrated, were offered in evidence. The affidavits set forth the fact and amount of the alleged fraud. The latter is named at $1,000,000. Adjourned to Thursday, at 12 M.

Improvements.

The hotel known as the Mansion House, in Chambers-street, a favorite place of resort for naval officers, has just been closed, and Monday they were removing the furniture. The building will be taken down immediately, and in its site a fine store put up, (with a front of forty-seven feet,) extending through to Reade-street. The property is owned by Dr. Hosack.

A little further down on the same street, a handsome warehouse is erecting where lately stood the Savings Bank. After the first of May several other stores will be erected on this street, adding much to its beauty.

The Parish Will Case.

Mr. William Brown was called as a witness yesterday, in the Parish Will case. Mr. Brown was Mr. Parish's nurse from 1851 to 1854. His testimony thus far supports the will, and the case promises to support a generation of lawyers.

A mass meeting of the Democratic Workingmen was held last evening in Union Building, No. 184 Bowery, "to protest against the stupendous fraud which cormorant monopolists, with the aid of corrupt representatives, hope to force through Congress before Buchanan takes the helm; they knowing full well their schemes will meet with no favor from that disciple of Jefferson, who was the associate and supporter of Jackson."

Coroners' Inquests.

KILLED BY A FALL.

A Bohemian named Yeager, aged 35 years, came to his death yesterday morning, at his boarding-house, No. 140 Essex-street, from the effects of a fall received at that place the previous evening, while descending a flight of stairs leading to the back-yard. Yeager was a man of very intemperate habits. He was drunk when the fatal accident befell him. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Death from concussion of the brain."

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, about forty years of age, and dressed in the garb of a sailor, was found yesterday morning on the beach at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River. It was conveyed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner Connery. The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "That the said unknown man came to his death by being drowned, but how the Jury do not know."

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

Coroner Connery held an inquest, Monday, at No. 100 Bayard-street, upon the body of Kate ..., a child one year and nine months old, who came to her death from scalds accidentally received by the upsetting of a hot cup of coffee upon her breast. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM THE ROOF OF A HOUSE.

Coroner Hills held an inquest, on Monday, upon the body of the boy Jacob Coneyman, who was instantly killed, on Saturday afternoon, by falling from the roof of the building No. 13 Frankfort-street, while flying a kite. Deceased was employed in the building where the accident occurred, and resided with his widowed mother at No. 224 Avenue A.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN AT THE CITY PRISON.

On Saturday last an unknown man was picked up from the street in a state of insensibility from intoxication. He was conveyed by the Police in a cart to the First District Police Court, and committed by the magistrate to the City Prison, where he died during the night. Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body. The verdict rendered was "Death by congestion of the brain from intemperance."

Deceased was dressed in the garb of a sailor. He was about 5 feet 10 inches high, large features, whiskers all around the face, and appeared to be about 30 or 35 years of age.

Fires.

AT CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FULTON-STREET.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Monday night, a fire was discovered issuing from the second story of the building No. 205 Broadway, occupied by C. Kellenman as a tailor's shop. The flames soon communicated to the show-rooms of John A. Baker, in the rear of the above floor, and also to his workshop in the adjoining building, No. 207, corner of Fulton-street. Besides the two parties named, many others, occupants of the building, sustained more or less ... John A. Baker, manufacturer of military goods, loss $3,000, insured for $3,000 in the Washington Insurance Company; C. Kellenman, tailor, loss about $800, insured for $800 in the United States Insurance Company; Mr. Brady, daguerreian gallery, upper floor of No. 205 Broadway, loss about $100, fully insured; Wm. Cleminson, hair dresser, second floor, No. 161 Fulton-street, damaged slightly by water; Samuel Brewerton, liquor dealer, first floor, loss about $200, mostly by water, no insurance; Andrew Woodman, dealer in fishing tackle and sporting implements, first floor, loss mostly by water, about $300, insured for $2,500 in the Firemen's Insurance Company, and $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

The buildings were damaged to about $1,000, partly insured.

THE LATE FIRE IN FRONT-STREET—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

Ever since the daring attempt at arson on Sunday last, in the premises Nos. 272 and 274 Front-street, the Fire Marshal has been diligently investigating the matter, in order to ferret out the offenders. Many witnesses have been examined, and a very curious chain of evidence elicited throwing strong suspicion on a young man named Michael Wogan, Jr., who was arrested yesterday by Capt. Ditchett, on a warrant issued by Justice Wood, and detained for examination.

The substance of the testimony shows that Wogan worked for Mr. Daniel Baker, cooper, adjoining the store of Mr. Brahne; that from the rear of this cooper's shop access can be had to the rear of Mr. Brahne's store; and that the key of the cooper's shop was kept in Mr. John Swan's house, next door.

On Saturday afternoon, shortly before quitting work, Wogan borrowed two coffee bags of Mr. Carpenter across the way, remarking that he wanted to take some shavings home. Mr. Baker saw Wogan fill a bag with shavings, the cuttings from staves, that afternoon. On that night Wogan took the key of the shop from Mr. Swan's house, and also a dark lantern.

On Sunday morning Mr. Connelly, residing at No. 278 Front-street, saw Wogan shortly after 7 o'clock come along Front-street, from Dover-street, and go into Mr. Swan's; he came out again in about a minute and passed along Front-street towards Roosevelt-street. Mr. Connelly again saw Wogan at about 8¼ o'clock in Front-street near Roosevelt-street, going in the direction of the cooper's shop. The fire was discovered at about 10 minutes to 9 o'clock.

The Fire Marshal carried his inquiry still further, in order to ascertain from whence the shavings came. The owner of the cooper shop conveyed the staves to the store, and among the lot of shavings placed in the cask by the incendiary found two of them to fit exactly on a stave, demonstrating pretty conclusively where the shavings came from. On the top of the shavings found in the cask was a coffee bag, in which a few shavings remained. This bag bore the same marks and general appearance as the bag borrowed by Wogan on Saturday afternoon. One of the iron shutters, rear of the liquor store, was found to have been pried off one hinge, and the window pushed up, showing the way the incendiary entered.

The above is about substantially the evidence as far as the investigation has progressed. How far this will be contradicted on the part of the defence remains to be seen. The matter is still under investigation before Justice Wood.

AN ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Officer Mallen, of the Eleventh Ward, yesterday arrested a young man named Abraham Wiener, on a charge of attempting to fire the buildings Nos. 88½ and 90 Ridge-street.

It seems he was detected in firing paper and other inflammable stuff and throwing it between the two buildings, setting fire to the weather boarding. The accused was conveyed before Justice Brennan, who committed him to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to those Troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER!
THREE PERSONS SLAUGHTERED!
TWO MORE NOT LIKELY TO LIVE!

The shocking catastrophe occurred yesterday in an up-town Ward in this City. A whole family of five persons are the victims. They were all down with inflammatory rheumatism, it seems, when a stranger, who called himself a physician, entered the house of the unsuspecting parties. He pretended to cure them, and administered Iodine and Potassium, (not pure Iodine,) when lo! the rheumatism turned to *galloping consumption*, and all died but two before Dr. Anders arrived on the spot. Had the unfortunate persons been given

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE

instead, they would have been cured at once, for it is pure Iodine Water, and is a specific and prompt remedy for consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, palsy, diseases of the heart and liver, and of the depraved blood. Sold at $1 a bottle by Anders & Fosdick, No. 8 Second-avenue, and No. 868 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; and Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale, Previous to Removal.—E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store, Corner of Broadway and Broome-street, will be ready for occupation on the 15th day of March, and having a Special Stock of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of Closing Out the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling will defy competition:

White Dinner Services	142 pieces	$17 00
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets	11 pieces	4 75
Fancy Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Cut-Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut-Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut-Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Pipe-Stem Sherry Wines	Per dozen	1 38
Pipe-Stem Engraved Do.	Per dozen	2 50
Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses	Per dozen	2 50

And Plated Ware, Cutlery, Gas-Fixtures, &c., in proportion.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

Letters Patent, Granted Jan. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. Gurney's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. Gurney is now prepared to execute said pictures for the public.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. B. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. B. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented *Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.* These works are safe, efficient, and *simple in their construction, and warranted to give* entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 *Broadway, New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water used, diluted, as a mouth wash, imparts rosiness to the gum, preserves the teeth, and gives a floral sweetness to the breath. No South American lady fails to keep *it in her dressing room, and its perfume once inhaled,* is afterwards preferred to every other. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Brown's Troches.—This preparation is well worthy the attention of persons accustomed to public speaking or singing. In the whole list of remedies there is none more universally popular. In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light. Many clergymen and vocalists of our acquaintance prefer these lozenges to all others, as they contain no deleterious drug to prevent the frequent use of them, if requisite, and we never hear of them except with entire satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A great cure for female complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York; and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great new local drama of "Excelsior, or Life's Struggles," made a most decided hit at this Theatre last night, and so did the drama entitled the "Token." Both will be repeated this evening, with the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior."

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

"Eustache"—that beautiful and modest French drama—is repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. It is chaste and powerful.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The project of extending the Greenpoint and Fulton Ferry line of Railroad to Newtown Creek, so that by means of the Flushing Railroad cars people may reach Flushing without the intervention of the Hunter's Point boats, has been renewed. Why shouldn't it be effected?

The Gowanus Garroting Case.

Coroner Redding, of Brooklyn, yesterday impanneled a Jury to examine into the circumstances attending the death of John Elders, who, it was reported, was garroted and robbed, and subsequently died, as supposed, from the injuries then received. The Jury viewed the body at No. 266 Smith-street, and then adjourned until to-day. The physicians who made the post-mortem examination seem to doubt that he died from any injuries received, but suppose his death was caused by rum and exposure.

A Missing Man Found.

The Sexton of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, who suddenly disappeared one week ago last Sunday, has since returned to his family. It seems that he was induced by two men to visit a sick person on Hoyt-street, and, while there, was invited to drink some ardent spirits, but refused, and in lieu thereof took a drink of sarsaparilla. After this he knew nothing, until he found himself in a low groggery in New-York, minus $50 and a good suit of clothes.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last there were 93 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 44; females, 49; adults, 33; minors, 60. Out of 200 deaths during the past two weeks, 61 were caused by various diseases of the lungs.

The opponents of steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, are not disheartened yet, and believe that ultimately they will succeed in accomplishing what they seek—the removal of steam. A large meeting was held at the Athenæum, Monday evening, when measures were taken for all the opponents to work unitedly. The Common Council is weekly flooded with petitions to this end.

Burglars have a fine field for operations in Brooklyn, and they are improving it. Each policeman on duty has from fifteen to seventy-five blocks to guard, so that they are no impediment whatever. More burglaries and robberies have been committed within the last week than there ever was before in any four weeks of time.

There was a grand Fancy Dress Ball by the pupils of Professor Tresca, at his Academy, in Brooklyn, Eastern District, last (Tuesday) night. The costumes were all unique and attractive, and many of them were quite elegant.

Henry P. Curtis, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 28th inst. His term of office would have expired on May 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at the Tunnel.

On Monday evening, at 6½ o'clock, an Englishman named Hugh Thomas, a resident of Paterson, fell into shaft A, on the New-York and Erie Railroad Tunnel, one mile from Jersey City, and was instantly killed. He was in search of an acquaintance among the workmen upon the tunnel, and was warned away from the shaft as he approached it, but paid no heed to the warning, and immediately afterwards staggered and stumbled over the curb into the shaft. He was intoxicated with liquor. He fell upon a workman named John Griffin, one of whose legs was broken at the thigh by the accident. Griffin was taken to the New-York Hospital yesterday. Coroner Speer held an inquest, yesterday, upon the remains of Thomas, and the Jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

The Late Riot.

There are thirty men who are charged with being concerned in the late riot on the tunnel now in jail. Twenty-two were committed at the close of the investigation, of whom four are charged with arson and riot, for whom no bail will be received. Several charged with riot have obtained bail; others have been arrested and committed, and four of the thirty are held as witnesses. About 200 men left the works at the time, but their places have nearly all been supplied, and the work is progressing as usual.

A Bank in Hoboken.

There is a movement in the city of Hoboken to establish the Hoboken City Bank, with a capital of $50,000, under the General Banking Law of New-Jersey. It is expected to go into operation early in March, at which time its capital will be increased to $300,000. A meeting of stockholders has been held, at which the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Wm. Cooper, W. W. Shippen, Louis Becker, F. B. Carpenter, Wm. G. Plummer, John W. Van Boskerck, J. D. Littell, John Gardner, Joseph W. Stickler, A. Montague, R. Hawkins and E. Dubois.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes: "It is probably not generally known that an Episcopal clergyman died lately of want and starvation. It is nevertheless true, and the clergyman is Rev. Mr. Douglas, of Jersey City. He had suffered for some time from illness, produced by the want of the common necessaries of life—a shame and scandal upon the diocese to which he belonged, and to the church at large."

MARRIED.

Hartman—Howlett.—*At Harlem, on Tuesday, Feb.* 24, by Rev. George B. Draper, Mr. William F. Hartman, of that place, to Sophia M., third daughter of the *late Charles Howlett, Esq., of Muncy, Penn.*

Muncy papers please copy.

Smith—Hicks.—At East Norwich, on Sunday, Feb. 22, by Rev. John Cooke, Mr. John W. Smith to Mrs. Esther Hicks, both of Oyster Bay, Queens Co., L. I.

Patterson—Myers.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, C. G. Patterson, of this City, to Adeline M. Myers, of Auburn.

Flandreau—Weed.—At Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. E. D. Kinney, James W. Flandreau, of this City, to Martha A., daughter of James G. Weed, Esq., of the former place.

Fraster—Clough.—At Coxsackie, Green Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Jonathan Coe, J. Jerome Fraster, of this City, to R. Louisa, daughter of Capt. John Clough, of the former place.

DIED.

Higgins.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Francis Wayland Higgins, youngest child of Dr. John J. and Maria L. Higgins, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. Wm. D. and Ann Briggs, No. 158 Bowery. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

"Beloved of all on earth, his heavenly parent called him to Himself."

Kendrick.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, William Kendrick, aged 22 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Grand-st., without further invitation. His remains will *be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.*

Kinsey.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Miss Anna Kinsey, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton-st. and Montague-place.

Hubbell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Carrie L., *daughter of Harvey and Caroline Hubbell, aged 5½* months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 35 ..., without further invitation.

Addison.—*In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22,* after a lingering illness, Thomas Addison, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. B. Goll, No. 13 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Summers.—In Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on Monday night, Feb. 23, Edward C., son of Edward and Maria Stephens, aged 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of ..., from the residence of ..., without further invitation.

Pavey.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, in Brooklyn, Mrs. ... Pavey, aged 81 years.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Lamb.—At Apalachicola, Fla., on Sunday, Feb. 1, Wm. H. Lamb, youngest son of Thomas Lamb, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 21 years, 1 month and 21 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 24.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92¼	100	Erie R. R. ...s3	56¾
2,000	do.	92½	100	do. ...s10	57¼
10,000	Missouri State 6s	84¼	135	do. ...c	57
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	66¾	124	do. ...s3	56¾
2,000	do.	66½	300	do. ...b10	57¼
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. R. 6s	89¾	200	do. ...b60	57¾
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R. 7s	101	100	do. ...b15	57
5,000	Ill. F'd Bs. wt. p. b3	86	100	do. ...b10	57
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d Mo. B.	49	100	do. ...s30	56¾
4,000	do.	41½	100	do. ...s30	56¾
500	Ill. Cent. Rail. Bds.	98¾	170	do. ...c	56¾
24	Bank of Commerce	105	250	do. ...b60	57
20	Nassau Bank	102½	300	do. ...s10	56¾
15	Metropolitan Bank	109½	50	do. ...b60	56¾
15	Park Bank	99½	250	do. ...c	56¾
5	do.	99½	200	do. ...s30	56¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	94	100	do. ...s3	56¾
50	Cum. Coal Co.	18½	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	27½
100	Canton Co. ...s3	22¾	40	Panama Railroad. c	98¾
100	do.	23	350	Ill. Cen. R. R. ...s30	134½
5	Ohio Life & T'st Co.	99	350	do. ...c	133¾
464	N. Y. Cent. R. R. s3	89½	300	Cl. & Pitts. R'd. b60	84
30	do.	89½	300	do. ...s3	83
200	do. ...b10	89¾	42	Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd.	101½
900	Reading Railroad. s3	80¾	25	do. ...b60	102¾
500	do. ...b10	81	50	Gal. & Chi. R'd.	103½
100	do. ...s30	80¾	50	do. ...s30	103¾
200	do. ...s30	80¾	100	Cl. & Tol. R'd. ...b60	74½
100	do.	80¾	100	do. ...b60	74
700	do. ...s3	80¾	100	do. ...b30	73¾
10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	71½	200	do. ...c	73¾
50	do. ...b15	72	50	Chi. & Rk. I. RR. b30	103
50	Mich. Cen. R. R. b60	94½	17	do.	103
50	do.	94	25	Wis. L. S. RR.	60
283	M. S. & N. I. R. R. c	75½	120	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	69
26	do. ...c	75½	185	do.	67½
200	Harlem RR. ...b60	15			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	75½
2,000	City 5s, '68	90½	25	do. ...b3	75½
100	N. Y. Cent. RR.	89¾	115	Mil. & Miss. R.	66
100	do. ...b3	89¾	50	do. ...b3	66
100	Mich. Central R. R.	94	210	Reading R. R.	80¾
100	do. ...b60	94½	200	do. ...b60	81
5	do.	94½	100	do.	80¾
20	Chic. & Rock I. R.	103½	200	do. ...b60	81
660	Erie Railroad. ...s30	56¾	25	La Cr. & Mil. R. ...b3	72
100	do.	56¾	100	Cle. & Toledo R. R.	73½
100	do. ...b60	57¼	100	do. ...b3	73½
100	do. ...b10	56¾	300	do. ...s3	73¾
50	do. ...b60	57	100	do. ...b60	73¾
200	do.	56¾	100	do.	73¾

TUESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Money market worked easy to-day, without much change in rates. The Discount Brokers are taking some choice names at 9@9½ ℔ cent., 60 days to 4 months. The whole range of first-class paper we call 9@10 ℔ cent.; fair or choice bills, 12 ℔ cent. The business in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer was active to-day; most of the sales on London 108⅛@⅜, and settlements at 108⅛; and on Paris a further concession of ⅛ ℔ cent. was made; sales 5.25@5.23¾ for prime bankers' bills and indorsements. We heard of one parcel of 350,000 francs, at 5 francs 25 centimes to the dollar. The four days' additional market accounts from Europe, *via* Portland, report a further improvement in the Continental markets for money, and a more favorable state of the Continental Exchanges at London. The French Funds were up to 68.10 for cash, and 68.45 for the account. The English Funds steady at the figures by the *Asia*, 93@93⅛ cash, 93⅛@⅜ for the account. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for three days were 38,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs inactive. The Sub-Treasury received, to day, $204,598, and disbursed $83,473; balance this afternoon $15,206,098.

The Stock Market continues active, the contest for the ascendency on the part of the speculators for the fall being maintained with unusual spirit. The general list, nevertheless, left off firm in the afternoon, and most of the Road Stocks were ¼@½ ℔ cent. better than on Monday. New-York Central, after Second Board, 89⅞. The main fight for a day or two past appears to be on New-York and Erie stock,—the recent decline in which, from 63 to 57½, brought forward a considerable number of fresh buyers, when further large contracts were put out on Saturday at 57@56½@56¼, on the calculation of a fall to 55 ℔ cent. or under. But after three days' animated selling in this way, the stock leaves off this afternoon at 56⅞. The Road itself resumed to-day its direct traffic over the Delaware Division, the damaged bridge being put in order yesterday for all the regular trains. The amount of merchandise freight offering for the West is very large, and a brighter day dawns upon the business of the line after the breaking up of the severe and trying Winter. The Hudson River Road was also receiving freight to-day; and the Central is in good condition through from Albany to Buffalo. We hear from the Lake region that the prospect is flattering for the early resumption of navigation on Lake Erie. If the present weather holds for a week or two, we shall probably have earlier both Lake and Hudson River navigation than for several years past. The shares of the Rock Island Road advanced rapidly to 103¾ ℔ cent. The near approach of another 5 ℔ cent cash dividend has its influence, and the stock itself finds more favor as an investment since the exhibit and large extra dividend of the 1st January. The Cleveland and Columbus Road earned in January $89,282 against $85,808 the same month last year. The February traffic on nearly all the great lines north of Pennsylvania and north-west of Ohio is expected to show poorly, but the business will only be thrown into March and April—not lost to these lines. The New-York official Railroad year ending 30th September will probably do as well, (if not better,) for the two great lines to the Lake, as 1856. The only contingency to prevent such a reverse is a sudden or unusual decline in Breadstuffs and Provisions to unremunerative prices. Of this there seems to be no reasonable present apprehension. We noticed yesterday some speculative sales of the shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road. These *were continued to-day, and we deem it interesting* to present in another place an abstract of the recent annual report of the Company, the result of which shows that no calculation of value enters into the onslaught upon the credit of the shares. *This probably originates in local or individual* rivalry. The old President, Mr. Catlin of this *city, remains in the direction, and his successor,* Mr. Broadhead of Milwaukee, is not only acceptable to the great body of the shareholders, but the choice of Mr. Catlin himself.

The Bank Statement, which appeared officially this morning, for the past week, finds much favor in the Street, and the assurance begins to be felt that the Specie reserve is not to fall below ten millions, and that a further reduction in Loans and Discounts, to guard against such a contingency, can be made for the next fortnight, without disturbance to the Money market. A large income in the way of maturing paper will fall in about the 4th of March. The collections from the South and Southwest were never prompter, and the merchants now here from that quarter are not only paying well, but buying heavily of costly goods on the increased wealth to the Planting interest to flow from the high prices of the present Cotton crop. A good many complaints of poor or indifferent collections are heard from the Northwest, and most of the current failures in trade are announced from that quarter. But these *are neither serious nor general, and the hope is in*dulged that the opening of Lake navigation, and the removal of all impediments to the Railway lines, will put all things right next month or by the middle of April. That there had been some *excesses in that quarter in the way of diverting* Money from regular trade, and which ought to come to Eastern creditors, to speculation in lands and town property, is no doubt true.

It is announced, this afternoon, by the *Commercial Advertiser*, that the transfer books of the Merchants' Bank of this City will close on the 27th and 28th instant, and the Stockholders receive ... dividend on the books on the 1st of March will be entitled to subscribe for an equal amount of the new stock, to that then held of the old, until the 1st of May next. Certificates will be issued on the 1st of June, on the payment of the first instalment.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,327,000	2,215,000	1,[illegible],000	1,705,000	2,137,000
Ex. to G. Britain	697,000	857,000	7[illegible],000	617,000	812,000
Ex. to France	246,000	224,000	173,000	182,000	174,000
Ex. other For. P.	197,000	255,000	1[illegible],000	118,000	180,000
Total Exports	1,062,000	1,436,000	1,046,000	917,000	1,215,000
Stock on hand	244,000	362,000	408,000	392,000	753,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	107,000	117,000	77,000	107,000	126,000
Ex. to G. Britain	38,000	41,000	51,000	44,000	28,000
Ex. to France	11,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Ex other For. P.	21,000	18,000	12,000	12,000	14,000
Total Exports	70,000	75,000	81,000	73,000	59,000

Mr. Wright, in his weekly circular to-day, remarks on the subject of receipts:

At the ports for the week under review are 107,000 bales, against 117,000 bales same week last year. The total deficit is 8,000 bales, as compared with last year, and 190,000 bales as compared with 1855. We learn by telegraph of a falling off at New-Orleans and Mobile for a week later of 28,000 bales, as compared with the corresponding week last year, so that my tables next week will show a deficit of nearly 70,000 bales as compared with last year. The exports are again moderate to Great Britain, and liberal to France and other foreign ports. We learn, however, by telegraph, that for my tables of next week, we shall show an increased shipment to Great Britain. The stock will now be steadily reduced; we are already below the quantity held in 1853 at same date.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

Translated from Messrs. De Coppet and Co.'s abstract of the Annual Report.

Length of road from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi .... 195 miles

Length of branch from Milton to Janesville .... 8 miles

Length of branch from Janesville to Monroe, called Wisconsin Southern branch .... 35 miles

The charter of the Company authorizes the continuation of this branch to Dunleith on the Mississippi River, opposite to Dubuque. There is no intention of the Company to construct at present beyond Wayne, say 18 miles westward of Monroe, as the City of Galena have agreed to construct from Warren, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to Wayne, 10 miles, thereby establishing between that city and Milwaukee the shortest practicable railroad distance between these two places.

Of the main road there remains to be laid with iron 22 miles to reach Prairie du Chien, which can be done in less than two months, so as to have the whole line opened to the Mississippi ready for the early Spring trade. Of the Wisconsin Southern Branch 9 miles will be opened in April, and the remainder in August or September next.

The total amount expended on the road to 31st December, 1856, including the Southern Wisconsin Branch, is $6,152,016

Total estimated cost, as per contract 6,582,310

being $24,590 per mile. This cost will probably be increased to $25,000 per mile for additional equipment, &c.

The rolling stock consists in 45 locomotives, 83 passenger cars, 515 baggage and freight cars, and 64 gravel and hand cars.

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

From freight $441,634; passengers $227,669; mail $11,239; total $680,472

Running expenses, 45 ℔ cent 307,781

Net $372,691

The gross receipts in 1855 were $691,240.

The fact that the receipts have not increased, spite of the greater length of road in operation, is explained by the diminution of the rate of freight as well as of the quantity of cereals sent to market, owing to low prices. It must be borne in mind moreover that no material increase of traffic could be calculated upon before the road reaches the Mississippi, and that a large portion of the equipment has been employed in aiding the construction.

Although it is generally known that the harvests in Wisconsin have been more abundant in 1856 than in 1855, yet the quantity sent to market has been smaller, leaving with the farmers a much heavier stock on hand, which will sooner or later have to be transported.

Alluding to the question of competition, the President considers the only direct one which may later exist to be the one for the local traffic of Madison. As to the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, after it reaches Lacrosse, it can scarcely be considered as a direct competition. The traffic which legitimately belongs to the Milwaukee and Mississippi road embraces the course of the Mississippi River, south of Lacrosse as far as Dunleith, as also the country west of the river and tributary to it between these two points. Moreover, the report expressed a firm opinion that the necessity of transportation by a growing trade and agricultural interest will be sufficient to afford to the various companies profitable employment to their full capacity. The Superintendent of the road reiterates that he sees no cause to change the favorable opinion as to a brilliant success, expressed in the previous report, as soon as the road shall be opened to traffic between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan.

As bearing directly upon this point, mention is made of the two railroads now constructing westward from Prairie du Chien and Dubuque; we mean the Northern Iowa Railroad and the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad.

An arrangement has been made with a steamboat company, by which two boats will ply daily between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, in correspondence with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

To aid in the construction of the Wisconsin Southern Branch, the Company has issued $850,000 8 ℔ cent. bonds, redeemable in 1886, guarantied by a 1st mortgage upon the 36 miles from Janesville to Monroe. This issue has been negotiated and delivered.

By the action of the Sinking Fund, to which $50,000 is contributed annually, $122,000 of the Bonds of 1877 have been bought in, leaving $352 to the credit of the fund. The Nos. of the Bonds bought in are published.

INCOME ACCOUNT. Dec. 31, 1856.

Dr.	
To Dividend No. 4, $50,000 of which represents the sinking fund of 1855	$114,301
To Surplus appropriated for the purchase of iron for relaying the track, &c.	167,932
To sinking Fund for 1856	50,000
To Dividend No. 5, July, 1856	76,632
To Operating expenses for the year ending this day	307,781
To Interest on funded debt chargeable to this account	157,270
To Balance to new account	144,884
Total	$1,018,800
Cr. CONTRA.	
By balance reported December 31, 1855	$332,215
By Gross earnings for the year ending this day	680,472
By Construction account—for proportion of dividends of 1856 chargeable to this account	56,113
Total	$1,018,800
Dec. 31, 1856.—By balance this day	144,884
From this balance, the January, 1857, dividend has been paid 2d February	105,000
Leaving a surplus of	$39,884

Two cash dividends of 5 ℔ cent. each have been paid during the year, and $50,000 deposited in Sinking Fund.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company in General Account, Dec. 31, 1856.

Dr.—Capital stock—Amount received on this account to date, in cash, bonds, farm mortgages, and by application on contracts, &c.		$2,075,010
Bond Account—Bonds sold to wit:		
10 per cent. R. M.	$74,000	
8 per cent. R. M.	836,000	
8 per cent. R. M. 2d issue	650,000	
7 per cent. construction	$464,000	
less converted	$15,000—449,000	
8 per cent. R. M. & sink. fund	1,250,000	
8 per cent. R. M. & sink. fund on South. Wis. line	232,000	—3,491,000
City of Milwaukee, loan of bonds		300,000
Debts and Bills payable		212,155
Mortgages—excess of dividends and interest over—Interest on Mortgages		42,680
Unclaimed Dividends		3,079
Dividend Certificates outstanding		1,746
Warrants on Treasurer outstanding		2,189
Surplus Income Fund		67,331
Income Account—Balance at this date as per statement marked "C."		144,884
		$7,031,695
Cr.—Construction:		
Expended on Main Line	$4,596,490 50	
Expended on S. W. Line	479,581 84	—$5,076,069
Equipments		798,566
Real Estate—Embracing cost of Depot Grounds on Main Line	$258,564 97	
Do. on South Line	21,883 23	279,448
Wood Lands		5,000
Operating Materials—Wood, Oil, &c., on hand		48,519
Debts, Bonds and Bills Receivable—(including balances due from Station Agents for uncollected Freights, $40,189 14,) &c.		86,546
Farm Mortgages—amount unsold		240,850
United States Trust Company, Trustee of the Sinking Fund		107,000
E. D. Holton, Trustee of Surplus Income Fund		67,332
E. D. Holton, Trustee for Contractor and Company		189,000
New-York Agency—cash in hand at this date		111,798
Treasurer—Funds in his hands		20,954
Total		$7,031,695

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The footings of the weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	58,279,500
Specie	3,118,300
Due from other Banks	6,819,500
Due to other Banks	5,541,000
Deposits	19,693,000
Circulation	6,676,000

By Telegraph.

... Monday, Feb. 23.

Cotton is unchanged. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales. Sugar, 9c. Flour steady. ... at $9 25; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Bacon, ... in bulk, 10½c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ...; to Havre, 1c. Exchange on London, ... premium; on New-York, ¾c discount.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Cotton is unchanged. Sales to-day, 1,200 bales. Quotations 11½@13⅛c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Cotton sales to-day 500 bales, without change in prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Stocks better. Pennsylvania State 5s, ...; Reading Railroad, 40⅜; Long Island Railroad, ...; Morris Canal, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—... Joe. H. Daniels, H. J. Danforth, S. C. ..., W. Merrifield, J. M. Stanford, C. E. Harwood, ..., C. Rogers, D. S. Wilson, J. Rosenthal, J. D. ..., A. W. Beach, H. Jervis, T. W. Christian, ..., Miss M. J. Grady, Wm. Munro and lady, ..., John C. Calhoun, Miss ..., ..., Woodrow, H. Brown, H. Rothschild, Thomas ..., J. W. Hill, Geo. Morris, G. A. White, Jas. ..., J. Grady, Wm. Habersham, W. J. ..., A. Bloom, Jos. Lipman, H. M. ..., Mead and lady, Miss Calhoun, Miss ..., Gould, Jr., H. Elliott, W. W. ..., J. M. B. Lowell, Dr. J. Fish, Miss Fish, ..., Euler, and 42 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—... Mrs. E. B. Stowell, Miss L. M. Haywood, ..., Mrs. Oliver and child, H. McElrath, A. ..., C. Pleune, H. Manning, A. R. Ryan, C. ..., son, A. L. Rodrigues, T. J. Bell, Wm. ..., O. Harris, Capt. B. S. Cash, ..., J. P. Cook, C. W. Elliott, J. E. Rouse, ..., Petit, H. Dunnison, H. Hyman, B. L. Davis, ..., son, J. M. Webster, W. Brewer, J. Hart, ..., W. Lerrabrandt, C. W. Jones, M. Friedman, ..., John S. Howell, and 43 in the steerage.

In schr. Sullivan, from Ciudad Bolivar—J. W. Hosmer, John Fero.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ...... 6 37 | Sun sets ...... 5 47 | Moon sets 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 7 36 | Gov. Island. 10 05 | Hell Gate 10 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Ships A. Raeuber, Ameodt, Rotterdam, ... & Ruger; Athena, Schilling, London, W. Lancaster; Palestine, Tinker, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, ... & Wallman; N. G. Hichborn, Berry, Cardenas, Wright, Carver & Chase; Weather Gage, McKie, Rio Janeiro, Hunter, Johnson & Co.; ... Denham, Davis, Mobile, ... Cleaveland & Co.; Martha Anne, Messer, Cardenas, H. R. Dow; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Wellington, ..., & Lighthourne.

Brigs Whitaker, Perry, Guayama, Thompson & Hunter; Umpire, Bragdon, Mayaguez, Thompson & Hunter; Olive, Pettigrew, Norwich, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Goodlay, Allen, Nuevitas, T. Owen & Sons; Augusta, ..., Fazenni, Cadiz, Giro & Francis.

Schooners Rhoda and Betsey, Robbins, ..., H. P. Dimlon, Moss & Co.; A. M. ..., ..., Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; A. Falkenburg, ..., Baltimore; Kate Weston, Cook, Gamble, Wenberg & ...; John Warren, Lowe, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Propeller Tecumseh, Mosley, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, ..., off Frying Pan, exchanged signals with propeller City of Norfolk, from Baltimore for Savannah; at ..., ... steamship Keystone State, bound S.; at ..., ... steamship Nashville, bound S. Monday, ..., S. W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, bound S.; at 10 A. M. spoke brig ..., from Savannah for New-York; 40 miles S. W. of Lookout passed a ship showing a blue, white and blue signal—supposed her to be the Alliance, of Savannah.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Sunday, at 1 P. M., Cape Hatteras light bearing N. W. by W., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, bound for Savannah.

Ship Westminster, Wayman, New-Orleans ... days, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Stanton & Thompson.

Bark Amelia, (Ital.,) Balestino, Genoa ... days, with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Linden, Kirby, St. Marks ... ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig J. P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Pierce, St. Thomas ... ds., with old iron, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Martha Gilchrist, (of St. George,) Rowley, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Joseph Park, (of Boston,) Park, Cardenas ... ds., with sugar to master.

Brig ..., (of Bangor,) ..., ..., ... ds., with mahogany and logwood to ... Pillsbury & Sandford.

Brig ..., (of Boston,) Small, ..., Canary Islands, Jan. 18, with barilla and figs to W. ... & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Lubec,) Randall, ... ds., with cedar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. ... several days of thick fog.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, ..., ... bark ..., Robert ... ashore on Long ..., ... reports the bark ... ; the weather is ... ; the ... are all ... .

Schr. Governor, (of Sedgwick,) Ober, ..., Jan. 28, with molasses to Renard & Fraser ... to Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. John Bozian, Lind, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. ..., in co. with pilot-boat Oriental, ... New-York.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, Cienfuegos ... ds., with molasses to Chadwick & Penick. ... to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Sullivan, Gavey, Ciudad Bolivar ... ds., with hides, &c., to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Passed ..., Galveston, at the bar, bound up.

Schr. Sanders, Piper, Washington, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Son.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, ——, Washington, with mdse. to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. R. Elkinton, Thomas, Philadelphia, with coal to A. Barrett.

Schr. Mary Price, Blizard, Brandywine, with corn, &c., to Allen & Paxson.

Schr. E. W. Reeder, Hollingsworth, Milton, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Nowell, Smyrna, Del., with corn to A. Barrett.

Schr. D. ..., Davis, Milford, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Brickson, Wilmington, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Chase, Milford, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Empire, Osborne, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. James Barratt, Cobb, Newcastle, Del., with corn to A. Barrett.

Schr. George Ann, Kelley, Edenton, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, with flour, &c., to G. H. Pierson.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond, with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Shackelford, ..., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Senator, Wilson, St. Marks 14 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. R. Hughes, McBride, Newbern, with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Barrett, Newbern, with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Cramer, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. R. H. Vermilye, Abrams, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Mary Morgan, Mott, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Alexander, Abrams, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Enterprise, Abrams, Virginia, with oysters.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Willets, Baltimore, ... hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Osprey, Kinney, Providence.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

WIND—During the day, S.

Memoranda.

The schr. John D. Kinney, reported in ... edition, was 16 days from Matanzas, with sugar, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 2, lat. 28, lon. ..., ... bark ..., from Buenos Ayres ... *bound from West Indies for New-York.*

Feb. 8, off Double Headed Shot Keys, bark ..., from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Feb. 11, off Double Headed Shot Keys, was seen ship United States, of New-Brunswick.

Feb. 15, lat. 33 40, lon. 79 33, bark ..., from New-Orleans for Genoa, 4 ds. out.

No date, Barnegat bearing S. S. W. 25 miles, U. S. cutter Washington, on a cruise.

Foreign Ports.

At Ciudad Bolivar, Feb. 6, brigs Cerres, for New-York, ...; Venus, do.

At Orotava, Canary Islands, Jan. 28, brig ..., for New-York in 6 ds.

At Nuevitas, Feb. 9, brig State of Maine, Snow, just arr., the only vessel in port.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

(PER INDIAN.)

Arrived from New-York, Feb. 7—Dreadnought, at Liverpool; Oriental, at Gravesend; 8th, Atlantic, ..., and Henrick, at do.; Hinda, at Bristol; 9th, ..., at Bremen; 10th, Ashburton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston, Feb. 8—Robert ..., at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Feb. 8—Frederick ..., at Gravesend.

Arrived from Savannah, February 8, ..., Clymene, and Arabian, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston, February 8, ..., at Havre.

Arrived from ... City Point, February 8, ..., at *Liverpool.*

Arrived from New-Orleans, Feb. 7, ..., at Liverpool; 8th, Cambridge, Carrick, and ..., at Liverpool; 9th, *Electra, with damage, at Plymouth*; 8th, Charles Pennell and Ariel, at Havre; 7th, ..., at Oswego, at do.; 8th, ..., at Marseilles; ..., at Genoa; 2d, Fanny ..., at do.

Arrived from Mobile, Feb. 8, Advance, at Liverpool.

Sailed from Antwerp, Feb. 8, J. A. ..., for New-York.

Sailed from Havre, Feb. 4, Josephine, for New-York; *Keystone, for New-Orleans.*

Arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 1, ..., Morgan, from New-York.

The Lancaster, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 8. She had a very rough passage, and received *considerable damage to sails, stores, &c.*

Put into Dover Feb. 6, ship ..., Smith, from London for Madras, with slight damage from collision.

The ship Henrietta, at Queenstown Feb. 4, brought part of the crew and the Captain of the ship Waterloo, from *Savannah for Liverpool*, ..., Dec. 28.

The bark Mary Lucretia, from Mobile Dec. 22, at Bordeaux Feb. 7, lost ... W. Foster, first officer, Dec. 28.